Ypsilanti Commercial.

VOL. XIII—No. 39. YPSILANTI, MICH., SATURDAY, NOV. 25, 1876. WHOLE No. 663.

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Everything needed in the builders' line.

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Ladies, if you wish to see the Latest Styles of

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A well assorted stock of new and handsome styles of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

NEW BOOTS,

And a general stock of **NEW GOODS** at **BOTTOM PRICES.** Bought to supply outfits for the Centennial or the Fair.

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FOR THE FALL OF 1876.

We have just received our second stock of Fall and Winter Goods, Consisting of a full line of Cloaks, Cashmeres, Dratdetas, Black Alpacas. Our Dress Goods Department was never in better shape in Stripe, Plain, and Diagonal.

Remember that we sell Clothing, Cloths and Cassimeres, also Carpets and Furs.

Call and see us and we will convince you that they are cheap.

Remember the place, No. 30 Congress Street.

E.M.COMSTOCK & Co.

SAVE YOUR BOOKS.

The Bindery is closed until about the 1st of Dec. At that time the magazines of the year will be completed, and we hope to resume with good prospect of making the bindery a permanent institution. We have engaged Mr. Hiller who has been the popular foreman some time, to take charge of it again.

C. R. PATTISON.

Messrs. Deubel

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THEIR PRICES OF WHEAT

Are from TWO TO FOUR CENTS PER BUSHEL MORE than is paid by shippers at outside places; and they intend making Ypsilanti the best wheat market on the M. C. R. R. 576

CONFESSIONS of a VICTIM

Published as a Warning, and for the benefit of YOUNG MEN AND OTHERS who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOSS OF MANHOOD, VITAL POWER, ETC., giving his rules of **Self-Cure,** after much suffering and expense, and sent free on receiving a stamp for return postage. Address the Publisher,

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Smith & Fairchild

Lead the market.

Nicest beef in market.

Nicest Fresh Fish.

Nicest Sugar Cured Hams.

Nicest Bacon,

Nicest Lard.

Nicest Salt Pork.

Nicest Fresh Pork.

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Nicest Mutton.

Nicest Veal.

Nicest Smoked Shoulders.

Nicest Sausage.

The proof of the pudding is in the eating. Our old customers and every new one, stick like ticks.

Market, South Side Congress Street, Ypsilanti.

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AND

Real Estate Office.

I have opened an office for Insuring and Buying and Selling Real Estate. I shall be glad to see my friends who have business in this line. I am agent for the

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INSURANCE COMPANY of NORTH AMERICA, Philadelphia. Cash assets, $5,000,000.

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Losses Promptly Paid.

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John S. Jenness.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

Plows, Cultivators, Mill-Work Machinery, Columns, Sash Weights, Cresting, Scrapers,

Large Kettles, Dumb Bells, Duck-Nest Tuyre Irons, Iron Fences, Pump Castings, and Castings generally.

OUR

CHILLED PLOWS

Are giving good satisfaction. Come and try us before buying elsewhere.

We are selling the Excelsior Improved Grain Drill and Seed Planter. It gives good satisfaction. Come and see it.

We are also manufacturing just the thing for the farmers, in the shape of a HORSE-POWER FOR SAWING WOOD, CUTTING FEED, etc., and we also manufacture a sawing machine to be run by gear or belt.

Foundry, corner of Congress and Water, Ypsilanti. 623-674

To the SICK and AFFLICTED.

DR. A. ALPHONSO CORKINS'

Of San Francisco, Cal., will be at the

FOLLETT HOUSE, YPSILANTI,

On the First of Each and Every Month of 1876-7.

Persons afflicted with any disease which is pronounced incurable, or for which they get no relief from their physicians, should not fail to consult DR. CORKINS, as he has, and does permanently cure where others have failed, especially, in cases of

RHEUMATISM, SALT RHEUM, SCROFULA,

And all diseases arising from impurities of the blood.

NOTE THIS:—I will forfeit $300.00 in any case of Inflammatory Rheumatism, Salt Rheum, or Cancer, which I cannot permanently cure,—the patient to be the judge.

Neuralgia, Colic, Fever and Ague, Pleurisy, Headache, Sore Throat, and Deafness will be cured quickly and effectually.

In short, I propose to dissipate more aches and pains than can be accomplished by any or all physicians in the space of time. This is no boast I only ask a trial to make good my assertions.

CONSULTATION FREE.

Office Hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Remember, I remain only one day in each month, therefore, punctuality is important both to the doctor and to the patient. The medicines used by me in all blood impurities are the result of long and patient investigation, and are selected mainly from the remarkable botanical vegetables of California.

DR. A. ALPHONSO CORKINS.

661

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Three thousand two hundred and fifty dollars worth of newspaper advertising, at publishers' schedule rates, given for $700, and a three months' note accepted in payment from advertisers of responsibility. A printed list, giving Name, Character, Actual Daily and Weekly Circulation, and Schedule Rates of Advertising, sent free to any address. Apply to Geo. P. Rowell & Co., Newspaper Advertising Agents, 41 Park Row, N. Y. 661-677

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ADVERTISING.—Transient advertising, one inch, one week, 50 cents; and 25 cents for each insertion thereafter.

Liberal terms to yearly advertisers.

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JOB PRINTING.—Ample facilities for all kinds of Plain and Ornamental work. Prices low and satisfaction guaranteed.

☞Our new steam presses combine all the latest improvements as regards speed and fineness of work.

Business Directory.

ATTORNEYS.

ALLEN & HUNT, Attorneys at Law. Laible Block (over P. O.), Ypsilanti, Mich.
E. P. ALLEN. F. A. HUNT.

BEAKES & CUTCHEON, Attorneys at Law. Office, 55 Seitz Block, Griswold Street, Detroit. Mr. Cutcheon will be at his old office, in Laible Block, Ypsilanti, in the evening of each day, and on THURSDAY of each week.
H. J. BEAKES. S. M. CUTCHEON.

D. B. GREENE, Attorney at Law. Attends to Life and Property Insurance. Pensions and Bounties secured. Real Estate agent. Office, south side Congress St., over Lawrence & Cady's store. 613

UHL & CRANE, Attorneys at Law. Follett House Block, Cross St., Ypsilanti.
EDWIN F. UHL. ALBERT CRANE.

BABBITT & EMERICK, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law and General Insurance Agents. Negotiations made, and Loans effected on Mortgages and other Securities. Office, in Van Tuyl's Block (first flobr), Huron St., Ypsilanti.
J. WILLARD BABBITT. FRANK EMERICK.

GEO. H. HOPKINS, Lawyer. Assistant Attorney Det. & Mil. R. R. Co. Office,—Room 14, Depot Building, Detroit. Private Secretary to Gov. Bagley. 521

JUSTICE.

J. G. CRANE, Justice. Office,—Laible Block, Ypsilanti, Mich. Collections made and promptly remitted. 517

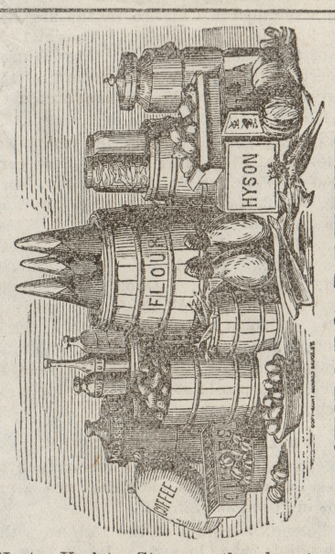
PHYSICIANS.

WM. PATTISON, M. D., Homeopathic Physician and Accoucheur. Will attend to calls in city or country. Office, nearly opposite the Episcopal Church, Huron St., Ypsilanti. 516

F. K. OWEN, M. D. Office, in Drury & Calkins Drug Store. Office hours, 8 to 9 A. M., 5 to 7 P. M. Residence, 38 Adams Street, Ypsilanti. Hours, 12 to 2 P. M. 469

FINANCIAL.

CORNWELL, HEMPHILL & CO.,—Bankers. Dealers in Government Securities. Corner of Congress and Huron Streets, Ypsilanti.
C. CORNWELL. R. W. HEMPHILL.



Neat's Variety Store is the place to get anything you want. Groceries, Crockery, Yankee Notions, Calcine Plaster, Water Lime, Splendid line of Clothing, cheap. Also just received a stock of

Cleveland Non-Explosive Lamps,

The only Genuine Safety Lamp sold, and a great variety of them at

Geo. A. Neat's,

Opposite the Follett House, Depot.

Goods Delivered at all hours of the day.

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Insurance Company,

OF NEW YORK.

CHARTERED 1825.

SAMUEL T. SKIDMORE, President.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Vice President.

Insures Against Loss or Damage by Fire.

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653-678

HIGHEST PREMIUM, MEDAL AND DIPLOMA, CENTENNIAL EXPOSITI'N

Awarded to

LOVELL & BUFFINGTON,

Manufacturers of

Fine Cut Chewing

AND

Smoking Tobaccos,

COVINGTON, KY.

Our Brands are Fountain, Cloth of Gold, Old Congress and Forum.

For Sale by dealers generally. 659-671

The Corners gets the news of Tilden's Election—The effect upon that Virtuous Community.

CONFEDRIT X ROADS,
(WICH IS IN THE STATE UV KENTUCAY,)
Nov. 9th, 1876.

We've got it! I wuz so xsited about the eleckshun—so anxshus, that after votin fur Tildin and Reform 4 times in Injeany, I cum strate to Looisville, and the moment we got the nooze, that Tilden hed kerried new York and Connecticut, I took the train back to Secessionville, and found there Bascom's mule, wich I cood ride over to the korners. Baskom is considerate uv me—I owe him too much for him to be anything else.

Hed I pen dipped in livin lite I coodent describe the ecstacy uv our pepul when I told em that Tilden and Reform hed kerried the day, and that henceforth we shood live under a Democratic administrashun. Dekin Pogram sot down and cried with joy. "Bascom," said he, two streems makin ther way down his cheeks, makin littul furrows ez they run, and droppin off the tip uv his nose, "G. W., ef my credit is good fer anything, set em up. I feel as if I cood giv yoo a third mortgage on my place. I shel live to lick a nigger agin."

And it wuz set up. Capt. M'Pelter, Issaker Gavitt, Squire M'Grath, and the rest uv em came in, and Bascom in his delirious joy sot a barl on tap, and refoozed to charg a thing.

The noose affected the different classes uv onr population differently. The niggers all went home ez soon ez they heerd the intelligence, and barricaded ther houses. Pollock and Bigler put up the shutters on his store immejitly, and I notist uv em loadin wat fire arms they hed. The nigger postmaster abandoned his posishen and went into Pollock's store, and the nigger collector went out into the country with his books and papers.

Issaker Gavitt and Capt McPelter hed biznis in their eye, and they wuz eager to git at it. There wuz a spekilater from Looisville present, wich hed cum down ez soon ez he got the news of Tilden's eleckshun, to by up the claims uv the loyal pepul uv the Corners against the gineral government, for property destroyed by Linkun's hirelins doorin the late fratrisidle struggle, and he hed made an offer to take em all at thirty cents on the dollar. The question to be considered wuz, whether we shood take this offer, or trust our own representatives to collect em.

Mr. Smithers, the spekilator, told us that it wood cost us more than eighty per cent. to collect em, anyhow. He warned us that the Democrisy had spent over 4 millions to carry this eleckshun, and that wood hev to come out uv these claims first. Then, thare wuz the agents, wich wood hev to hev ther slice, the members themselves wich wood take ther bites, the heads of departments, and ther favorites wich wood hev to hev ther divvys, and so on, till, by the time the claimant got his money it wood be shaved down to a mere nothin.

We laft at him, and remarked that we cood make the claims large enuff to kiver awl these things, and in that way git wat wuz comin to us.

"Gentlemen," sez he, "perhaps yoo don't know that thare will be in Washinton, im mejitly, the entire gang that wuz with Jonson. No matter how big yoor claim is, yoo won't git ez much ez I offer yoo. Do yoo want them to go thro the hands uv Mrs. Cobb, and sich?

That staggered me, for I did some claim biznis in Washinton, myself, doorin Johnson's time, and I knowd the processes. I onhesitatingly advised our people to make out ther bills large enuff, and sell em, wich they finaly agreed to do, and we sot about makin uv em out:

Issaker Gavitt, for horses taken by John Morgan, in consekence of Federal invashun, and assortment uv farm produx consoomd bi six Fedral sojers wich campt one nite on his place	$23,000
Capt. McPelter, for mules, corn, and 2 barls uv whisky left in his distillery, while he wuz with John Morgan, and other property wich he cooden't remember	30,000
Deekin Pogram, for sevral lengths uv rale fence, a lot uv sweet potatoes, and other property used by five Fedrel pikkits	20,005

I put in a claim for time lost in avoidin Fedrel forces, and for gineral anguish doorin that terible five years, to the amount uv $10,000, an Bascom put in a bil for $10,000 for the abcense uv the pepul uv the Corners 5 days, while the town was okkepied by rebel troops. The uther sitizens came in and put in bils fer ther losses, wich footid up, after we hed doktered em, to suthin over $200,000. We hed a grate deal uv trubel, fer the sitizens are ignorant. Whe men cum in wich hed lost sum fence with bils for $20! Sich we put up to $1,000 or $2,000, ez the case mite be, that ther mite be some show fer gittin suthin.

Sum uv em hed sum douts ez tew heow we wuz goin to put em in ez loyal citizens, but I fixed all that. I swore to Issaker Gavitt's loyalty, he swore to mine, Deekin Pogram swore to Capt. McPelter's, and by 3 o'clock the next afternoon we hed all the papers made out, and the matter all arranged. The spekilater footed up the amount, and drew his pockitbook to pay em off at the rate uv thirty per cent. It wuz a critikle period. Bascom sot there with his ac kount book, to receive the money, wich he intended to take out wat wuz comin to him—he hed bills agin us wich wood absorb the most uv it—and for wat balance wuz doo, it wuz understood that he shood give us credit at the bar. His eyes glistened, and I wuz weepin tears uv joy.

"Thank Heaven!" I exclaimed, "This is the substanshel froots uv victory!"

At that critikle moment, jist when the Corners wuz to be made opulent, Pollock rode up with a Looisvelle paper, wich he throwed in tu us with a fiendish smile.

The spekilater looked at the hed-lines and dropt it, buttinin op his pockit book, and throwin the bills down upon the table, stood without sayin a word.

"Pay us!" I shreeked in agony.

"Not a dollar," sed he "them claims uv yourn ain't wuth the paper they are written on. Look at the paper."

I did look and fell faintin to the floor.

"Louisiana, Florida, and South Carolina for Hayes! Hayes elected by one vote!"

That wuz all, but it wuz enuff. That one vote hez cost the Corners deerly. We are despondent The niggers all cum out uv ther houses again, and Pollock opened his store.

The spekilater in Southern war claims is still here, awatin reliable intelligence. May Hevin send us the news we want.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY,
Reformer.

Good Advice to Boys.

The boy who spends an hour of each evening lounging idly on the street corners wastes in the course of a yesr 365 precious hours, which, if applied to study, would familiarize him with the rudiments of almost any of the familiar sciences. If in addition to wasting an hour each evening he spends 10 cents for a cigar, which is usually the case, the amount thus worse than wasted would pay for ten of the leading periodicals of the country. Boys, think of these things. Think of how much time and money you are wasting, and for what? The gratification afforded by the lounge on the corner or the cigar is not only temporary but positively hurtful. You cannot indulge in them without seriously injuring yourselves. You acquire idle and wasteful habits, which will cling to you with each succeeding year. You may in after life shake them off, but the probabilities are that the habits thus formed in early life will remain with you to your dying day. Be warned then in time, and resolve that as the hour spent in idleness is gone forever you will improve each passing one and thereby fit yourself for usefulness and happiness.

Gov. Hayes in the Contest.

The tribute of the New York *Times* to the bearing of the Republican Presidential candidate will be indorsed without reservation

"Gov. Hayes has passed through the trial of a Presidential contest unscathed. Since his nomination he has been at all times discreet and wise. Prior to his honorable triumph over his competitors at Cincinnati he had exhibited the same wisdom and discretion. He had made no speech and written no letter with the Presidency in view. He had not restricted his absolute freedom of action by one written or verbal promise or pledge. He had not expended a farthing or taken one step to bring about his nomination. His closest friend cannot say that he ever heard Gov. Hayes admit that he was a candidate for the Presidency at all. He is one of the few men living who has filled important offices for sixteen years without once having sought an office. * * * The letter of acceptance was simply admirable. Since that honest declaration of faith, Gov. Hayes has preserved that reticence which, in a Presidential candidate, is the highest wisdom. He has said nothing, written nothing, and done nothing damaging in the least degree to his cause."

"The Governor of Ohio has remained at his post of official duty, and has not been absent from his State except for the patriotic purpose of a visit to the Centennial exhibition. He has refrained from taking part in the management or direction of his own canvas, and has not even visited the rooms of the State Executive Committee at Columbus for conference or consultation. He has not expended a dollar to promote his own election. He has not ostentatiously voted for himself deeming such a course wanting in propriety. He has quietly performed the duties of the office he now fills, and has not neglected that to seek for an office that is still higher. He has preserved calmness and sobriety of action and demeanor throughout the fierce contest, and has been the coolest spectator of the exciting scene among the millions.

"When the earliest election returns made it seem probable that Mr. Tilden was elected President, Gov. Hayes frankly conceded the probability in that direction. When the later, and more authentic, and mainly official returns threw the preponderous of evidence in favor of his own election, the Republican leader was equally just, but no more generous, to his own side. A leader so well poised and wise will not fail to bear himself creditably in the difficulties and responsibilities yet to be eucountered, and emerge from them with still stronger claims to the confidence and esteem of his countrymen."

On the other hand Tilden has expended millions. He has been the conductor of his own campaign. He has neglected the duties of his office—away from Albany for two months at a time.

Is it not about time for decent Democrats to begin to stop talking about the Republicans "counting them out" in Louisiana? Republicans have been constantly and unremittingly "counted out" in Louisiana—not of office, but of existence—ever since the war, by the shot-gun and revolvers. In no instance have the Democrats been counted out there, in this or any other manner.

AN instance of the letters and threats that poured in upon the Louisiana returning board. The following looks Tildenish don't it.

Madison Wells—SIR: *Resolved*, That we take upon ourselves the duty of redeeming Louisiana, our native State, from the thieves and parasites now preying upon her prostrate, bleeding body. We have appealed to our Northern brethern in vain. We now propose to act in her behalf and teach her robbers and despoilers such a lesson as the world never saw We warn you, dishonest trickster, that you and your companions in sin, the bastard Kenner, the negro thief Casanave, and the unscrupulous villain Anderson, that, if you swindle us again, your lives will pay the forfeit.

Listen, villain. We are armed, organized, and sworn to do our duty. The braggart Sheridan and his paid emissaries cannot save you or the corrupt men at your back. Our attack will be sudden and decisive. We will do our work and disappear before the hordes of the despot Grant can protect you. You are warned now. Beware!

UNITED BROTHERHOOD.

THE Northern Republicans in New Orleans hit the Northern Democrats there gathered a rather hard rap, in answering their requests for a conference in reference to interfearing with, or watching over the duties of the Returning Board, when they told them such action would be a "manifest interferance with State rights and local self-government," two matters so pretendedly dear to the Democratic heart. The Returning Board has declared a constitutionally organized body by the Supreme Court, and to it must be left the counting of the votes and the acceptance or rejection of the votes of contested parishes.—*Detroit Commercial Advertiser.*

SATURDAY MORNING'S

COMMERCIAL.

YPSILANTI, - - MICHIGAN.

General News Summary.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

The Republicans in New Orleans from the Northern and Western States replied, on the 16th, to the communication of the visiting Democrats requesting a conference, saying that they joined heartily with them in counsels of peace and in the expression of an earnest desire for a perfectly honest and just declaration of the results of the recent election in Louisiana by its lawfully constituted authorities; and they add that they know of no reason to doubt that such a declaration would be made; but they did not see the propriety or utility of the conference proposed, for they had no such duty imposed upon them, and were without power or legal influence in the matter. They quote from the laws of the State relative to the canvassing of votes, and state that to reduce the question to the mere clerical duty of counting the votes actually cast, in distinction from votes legally cast and returned, irrespective of the question whether they were fradulently or violently cast, or otherwise vitiated, involved a nullification of the provisions of the laws of Louisiana which had already been adjudicated as valid by the Supreme Court. They, therefore, declined to consent to the proposed conference.

On the 17th the Democrats issued a rejoinder to the address of the Republicans, in which they state that they were fully aware that the organization and action of the Returning Board of Louisiana were beyond any authoritative control from without, and that it would be the height of folly and arrogance on the part of those not citizens thereof to attempt to alter the laws of a State; but they had supposed, nevertheless, that there was an influence which might be rightfully exerted, even by citizens of this Republic who are strangers in the State, and had taken it for granted that the presence there of the Republican citizens of other States, in response to the suggestion of the President, was a recognition of this fact. They conclude by saying that, "notwithstanding your refusal to co-operate, we still cherish the hope that the Returning Board, warned by the history of the past, and conscious that its actions are being observed by the whole Nation, will discharge its delicate duty with such circumspection, fairness and impartiality as will give satisfaction to the American people. To this end we shall continue to labor."

The vote in Ohio, as officially declared, was as follows: Total number of votes cast 659,757; of these Hayes received 330,698; Tilden, 323,182; Peter Cooper, 3,057; Green Clay Smith, 1,636; and James B. Walker, anti-Masonic candidate, 76. Hayes' plurality over Tilden, 7,516.

The New Jersey Legislature is said to be Democratic on joint ballot by a majority of one; thus securing a Democratic United States Senator to succeed Mr. Frelinghuysen.

A New Orleans telegram of the 17th says several hundred affidavits had been received there from negroes, and some from Republican officials in Ouachita and other "bulldozed" parishes, showing a peacable and quiet election; also, the intimidation of negroes who desired to vote the Democratic ticket, but did not do so for fear of violence from Republicans of their own color. The Republicans had counter-affidavits in many cases, showing violence and intimidation where the Democrats had sworn nothing of the kind existed.

The total votes in Missouri for President and Governor are as follows: Tilden, 164,026; Hayes, 111,959; Phelps (for Governor), 163,646; Finkelnburg, 112,992. Democratic majority for President, 52,067; for Governor, 50,654.

The Northern Republicans in New Orleans replied on the 18th to the Democratic note of the day before, stating that they were gratified to learn that they had misapprehended the language and spirit of the Democratic communication of the 14th, and that they were in error in attributing to the writers of such communication a purpose to interfere with the legally constituted authorities in Louisiana in the discharge of their duties. They conclude as follows: "We shall be happy at all times to confer with you, and as individuals to co-operate in whatever shall be right, but concerted action for the purpose of influencing an official Board we hold to be beyond our privilege, and we shall hope that all may come to pass which good citizens can wish without the use of any such means."

The official count of the vote in Illinois gives the following result for President: Hayes, 276,360; Tilden, 258,347; Cooper, 16,122. Hayes over Tilden, 18,013; over both Tilden and Cooper 1,891.

The Democratic majority for President in Virginia is 44,244: in Maryland, 19,799.

Tilden's majority in Alabama is 34,383.

A Montpelier (Vt.) dispatch of the 21st says: "The County Clerks met to-day to canvass the votes cast in the late election for President. Their powers are simply ministerial, and, therefore, they declined to hear or receive evidence outside of the certificate of votes by the proper authorities. Under this decision Mr. Sollace, Postmaster at Bridport at the time of the election, will receive a certificate of his election. An injunction is to be applied for."

The Circuit Court of Tallahassee, Fla., on the 21st, temporarily granted an order applied for by the Democratic managers, restraining the Governor from canvassing the returns of the Electoral vote, or issuing his certificate to any Elector or Electors unless by order of the regularly appointed Board of Canvassers, and another in the shape of a mandamus to the Returning Board ordering them to proceed at once to a canvass of the votes. The Governor was ordered to show cause on the 23d why the injunction against him should not be issued permanently, and the Returning Board to show cause at the same time why the mandamus ordering an immediate canvass should not be issued.

The official announcement of the vote in Pennsylvania is as follows: Hayes, 384,148; Tilden, 366,204; Cooper, 7,204; Smith (Prohibition), 3,182.

The Board of State Canvassers of South Carolina made a report to the Supreme Court on the 21st, stating the persons who had received the higest number of votes for the offices for which they were candidates. Appended to the report of results was a memorandum of the Board stating that in their opinion certain irregularities which affected some of the Republican candidates should be corrected, and also that the vote of Laurens and Edgefield Counties, which gave large Democratic majorities, should be excluded on account of frauds and intimidation. On the 22d the Court made an order commanding the Board to issue certificates of election to all the persons who were shown by the report of the Board to have received the highest number of votes for members of the Legislature, including the Counties of Edgefield and Laurens. The Court also took up the case of the Electors, and issued a rule on the Board to show cause why they should not correct the statement of the County Canvassers by the precinct returns in their possession. Pending these proceedings of the Court, however, the Board held a session and issued certificates to all the members of the Legislature, except for Laurens and Edgefield Counties, thus securing the majority of the Legislature to the Republican side, and the defeat of Hampton and election of Chamberlain. The Board also issued certificates of election to the Hayes and Wheeler Electors and to all the Republican State ticket. The Board then adjourned *sine die*. A Columbia telegram of the 22d says this action of the Board had created much excitement, "but the citizens are determined to rely upon the Courts and exhaust all legal means of redress." Gen. Hampton issued an address to the people of the State reciting the action of the Canvassers, in defiance of the Supreme Court, pronouncing it a high-handed outrage which could have no legal force whatever, and appealing to the citizens to maintain their character as an orderly and law-abiding people, stating that the matter had been carried to the higher court of the State, and they were willing to abide by its decision.

The Louisiana Canvassing Board finished the canvass of fourteen parishes, which were not contested, on the 22d, the totals being, Hayes, 19,634; Tilden, 13,538. The clerk reported that returns from fourteen parishes had not yet been received. The returns from the parishes not yet counted will probably be contested in nearly all cases. The Democratic counsel entered a protest against the rules adopted by the Board.

A Columbus (Ohio) dispatch says the Democratic State Central Committee, and a number of representative Democrats from various counties of Ohio, met in that city on the 22d, for consultation. A series of resolutions was adopted declaring that patriotism demands of every good citizen a spirit of ready acquiescence in the result of the Presidential election as fairly ascertained, and deprecating all partisan feeling in the discussion of fact and law on which that result depends; demanding of the Senate and House of Representatives to exert, if necessary, the Constitutional powers vested in them, jointly or severally, to the end that whoever has been fairly chosen by the people shall be declared and inaugurated President of the United States; declaring the concentration of the regular troops at Washington by the President, on the eve of the assembling of Congress, as an act calculated to throw discredit upon the disposition of the people to obey the law and submit to the results of the Presidential election as legally ascertained, and to excite unnecessary alarm as to the stability of the Republic, thereby imperiling peace at home and the public credit abroad; recommending a correspondence with other State Democratic Committees, with a view to a full understanding of the facts and perfect concert of action in maintaining the rights of the people in the late Presidential election, as determined by the proper legal authories.

The official returns show Hayes' majority in Minnesota to be 24,008.

FROM WASHINGTON.

A WASHINGTON dispatch to the New York *Evening Post* says the following statement, taken from the books of the Department, shows the receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, and will form the basis of the annual report of the Postmaster-General:

Receipts from all sources	$28,644,197.50
Increase over last year	1,852,836.91
Expenditures of all kinds	33,263,487.58
Decrease from last year	347,821,87
Excess of expenditures over receipts	4,619,290.08
Excess of expenditures for previous year was	6,472,126.99

Nearly the entire receipts of the Department are derived from the sale of stamps, stamped envelopes, and postal cards, the receipts from these sources being $26,879,512.10.

Among the items of expenditure the following were the principal ones, viz.:

Inland transportation	$14,745,845.95
Compensation of Postmasters	7,397,397 91
Clerks for Post-Offices	3,480,739.15
Letter carriers	1,980,795.02
Railway clerks	1,223,700.19
Manufacture of stamped envelopes, postal cards and wrappers	680,610.86
Foreign mail transportation	229,123.26

The revenue from money-order business was $120,000.

IN the case of Admiral Porter and others of the North Atlantic Squadron against the rams Texas and Beaufort and ten other Confederate vessels, in which $1,500,000 were claimed, a decree was issued in the United States District Court at Washington, on the 18th, declaring that for want of proof, the captors are entitled to but one-half of the proceeds of the prizes, and that the value of the Texas was $55,520 and the Beaufort $12,000.

SECRETARY MORRILL, on the 22d, issued an order suspending the Bureau of Printing and Engraving until he could make an investigation concerning certain alleged irregularities.

THE several departments of the Government have called for appropriations for the ensuing year amounting, in the aggregate, to about $175,000,000, against $150,000,000 appropriated at the last session of Congress.

A WASHINGTON dispatch of the 22d says Gen. Barry had arrived there from Fort Monroe, and was in command of the United States soldiers stationed in that city. There were no arrivals of troops on the 22d, and Gen. Sherman said none had been ordered to Washington, except the eight companies or batteries then in barracks at the Arsenal and Navy-Yard.

THE EAST.

NEW YORK dispatches state that it is estimated that there is an aggregate of $2,500,000 held in the pool-boxes in that city, wagered on the result of the Presidential election, $1,250,000 of which amount is in the establishment of John Morrissey.

THE Vermont House of Representatives on the 18th finally passed a bill for filling the vacancy in the Electoral College—129 to 19. The act is specially designed to meet the case of H. N. Sollace, said to be ineligible.

IT is announced in the New York papers that the remains of Joseph Henry Louis Charles, Baron von Palm, Grand Commander of the Sovereign Order of the Holy Sepulcher at Jerusalem, Prince of the Roman Empire and Knight of St. John of Malta, will be cremated at Washington, Pa., on the 6th of December.

GOLD closed in New York on the 22d at 109⅜. The following were the closing quotations for produce: No. 2 Chicago Spring Wheat (New), $1.28@1.29; No. 2 Milwaukee (New), $1.30@1.30½; Oats, Western and State, 33@52c. Corn, Western Mixed, 56@60c; Pork, Mess, $17.05; Lard, 11c; Flour good to choice, $5.45@5.60; White Wheat Extra, $5.65@6.75. Cattle, 8¼@10¾c for good to extra. Sheep, 4@6c. Hogs, 5⅞@6c.

AT East Liberty, Pa., on the 22d, cattle brought: Best, $5.00@5.25; medium, $4.50@4.75; common, $4.00@4.25. Hogs sold—Yorkers, $5.40@5.60; Philadelphias, $5.90@6.10. Sheep brought $4.00@5.00, according to quality.

WEST AND SOUTH.

A HAND-GRENADE was thrown into the sitting room of the residence of Wm. H. Price, of Davenport, Iowa, on the night of the 16th, which exploded with considerable violence, forcing out the wall of the house and demolishing the ceiling. It fortunately happened that no lives were lost. It was thought by some that the object of the perpetrator of the outrage was to kill Hon. Hiram Price, member-elect of Congress from the Davenport District.

ELMER WASHBURN, ex-Chief of the United States Secret-Service Bureau, with several detectives, on the night of the 17th, effected the capture of Jack Hughes, *alias* J. Smith, and Terrence Mullen, *alias* T. Durnam, in a saloon called the "Hub," at 294 West Madison street, Chicago, upon the charge of attempting to rob the tomb of Abraham Lincoln, at Springfield, Ill., on the night of the 7th inst. The parties arrested had divulged their designs to a supposed friend who proved to be a detective and aided in their capture. The object of the scheme was to secure a ransom and the release of Ben Boyd, in State Prison for counterfeiting.

AT Sacramento, Cal., on the night of the 18th, during a performance at Moore's Opera House, which was situated over a livery stable, the floor gave way, and the entire audience of about 1,000 persons, was precipitated into the stable below. The lights were extinguished by the concussion, and a scene of fearful confusion ensued. Eight persons were killed outright, and about 100 others were injured, many probably fatally.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL LEFFINGWELL, at St. Louis, received a dispatch from Atty.-Gen. Taft on the 18th to the effect that President Grant had signed the pardon of William McKee, and authorizing the Marshal to release the prisoner at once. The Marshal immediately repaired to the jail where McKee was confined, and liberated him without delay. Wm. O. Avery, ex-Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department, in prison at Jefferson City, Mo., has also been pardoned out and released from confinement.

AT Faribault, Minn., on the 20th, the Younger brothers pleaded guilty to an indictment for murdering Heywood, the cashier of the Northfield Bank, and were immediately sentenced to imprisonment in the State Penitentiary at hard labor for life.

THE Christian Convention of the Northwest assembled in Chicago on the 21st. A large delegation was present. The chief object of the assemblage was to take counsel concerning the further prosecution of the great revival in the West inaugurated by Mr. Moody at Chicago.

IN Chicago, on the 22d, Spring wheat, No. 2, closed at $1.11@1.11½ cash. Cash corn closed at 45½c for No. 2. Cash oats No. 2 sold at 32⅜@32⅝c; December options were sold at 33c. Rye No. 2, 65@66c. Barley No. 2, 69@70c. Cash mess pork closed at $15.75@15.80. Lard, $9.90@9.95. Good to choice beeves brought $4.15@5.00; medium grades, $3.50@4.00; butchers' stock, $2.75@3.30; stock cattle, etc., $2.75@3.25. Hogs brought $5.75@6.10 for good to choice. Sheep sold at $3.50@4.50 for good to choice.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

ACCORDING to Berlin telegrams of the 17th Prussia was about to mobilize two army corps in Posen and Silesia.

A LONDON telegram of the 18th says the Rothschilds had loaned a large sum of money to Russia.

A CONSTANTINOPLE dispatch of the 18th says Turkey had unconditionally agreed to a conference.

ACCORDING to a St. Petersburg telegram of the 19th, the Czar had issued an imperial ukase asking subscriptions from his subjects for 100,000,000 rubles.

A VIENNA telegram of the 19th says that all the ships of the Russian Black Sea Navigation Company had been impressed into the service of the Russian Government.

FULL details of the effects of the storm-wave of Oct. 31 were received from Çalcutta, India, on the 20th. The previously reported loss of life proves not to have been exaggerated, such loss being variously estimated at from 150,000 to 300,000. Three large islands and many smaller ones were entirely submerged, as was also the mainland for six or eight miles. The stench from the unburied putrefying bodies was becoming intolerable, and a general outbreak of cholera was feared. The disease had already appeared in the district of Nookholly.

A LONDON telegram of the 21st gives the full text of the remarks of the Czar of Russia to the British Ambassador at his court, in which the announcement is made that Russia does not desire war with Turkey; that she has no ulterior designs either upon Constantinople or India, and that her only desire is the protection of the Christian subjects of Turkey. It was reported that the Russian authorities had sunk torpedoes off the harbors of Odessa, Kentch, Sebastopol and Eschahoff. It was also stated that the Austrian and Hungarian Governments, in view of possible warlike complications, ha prohibited the exportation of horses.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette*, *Standard* and other leading conservative London papers contained editorials, on the 22d, expressing their entire distrust of the Czar's recent pacific assurances.

A SEMLIN telegram of the 22d announces the resignation of the Servian Ministry in a body—cause not given.

SINCE Nov. 1 over $7,000,000 in gold have been sent from London to the United States. Nearly $500,000 were shipped on the 22d.

JAMES RYAN, of Peterboro, Ont., convicted of wife-murder and sentenced to be hung on the 22d, had his sentence commuted to imprisonment for life on that day. Ryan is one of the millionaires of Canada, his estate being valued at $1,200,000.

MICHIGAN STATE NEWS.

ON the morning of the 16th, at Detroit, a fire broke out in Hotgers Bros.' dry-goods store, and burned out that and the house adjoining. The loss was between $10,000 and $12,000.

TWO LIFE-SAVING cars have been received, designed for the life-saving station at Point au Sable and Point au Becs Scies. They are made of cast-iron, galvanized, about ten feet long, four feet wide and three and a half feet deep, boat-shaped, with a rounded cover, and will hold six men. A line is thrown by a rocket or gun over the wreck. By this light line a heavier line is drawn on board and fastened. From this "traveler" the life-saving car is swung and is pulled backward and forward.

MR. JAMES CAMP, of Hazleton township, near Corunna, had been married but three weeks when he found it necessary to take down his rifle and blow his brains out. Being hard up, and having a temper he could not govern, are assigned as the causes of his act.

OWING to the large apple crop in Michigan this year, a new business has been started. Good fruit can be bought for ten cents per bushel, for which, converted into jelly, a good market is found, both at home and in Europe. Large shipments have been made to foreign markets of the product of this new industry.

THE balance of cash in the State Treasury Nov. 4 was $803,760.70; receipts during the week ending Nov. 11 were $28,501.08; payments during the same time were $50,542.35; balance in Treasury Nov. 4, 1876, $781,719.43; decrease for the week $22,041.27.

A FEW nights ago old Jimmey Orey, who keeps a small grocery store near Battle Creek, and who lives alone, was robbed of seventy dollars. The burglar effected an entrance through the window of the grocery, chloroformed the old man, carried his pants out of doors, and took the money from his pockets.

A. L. MOGER was arrested at Grand Rapids, a few days ago, by an Oregon officer on a requisition from the Governor of that State, upon a charge of forgery.

A TERRIBLE shooting affair recently occurred near Lansing, in which C. W. Ayres was killed, J. F. Morley, his father-in-law, fatally wounded, and two or three others more or less injured. Domestic troubles were the cause of the shooting.

FLORENCE, daughter of Gov. Bagley, was recently married to Hon. Roger M. Sherman, Assistant United States District Attorney of the Southern District of New York.

AT Clam Lake, pine trees furnish spars 175 feet long and not over two feet through the butt. Michigan is the State for tall timber. Its pine is the best in the world, and is actually carried to the State of Maine, to work in with that pine, as a choice article that will stand what ocean-winded pine will not endure.

A MICHIGAN man is about to get a patent on an improved peach-basket, to be introduced next year. The merit of the basket is in looking as though it would hold a peck, when, in fact, the dealer has hard work crowding a quart into it.—*Chicago Journal.*

GOV. BAGLEY has offered to subscribe $500 toward the purchase of the Michigan State building at the Centennial grounds, and for its removal to the grounds of the Michigan University at Ann Arbor, where it is proposed to use it as an art gallery.

AT Detroit, a few days ago, John Kinnovan, Wm. Burns, Wm. Hoffmeyer and John Miner, confined in jail made a rush for liberty. The turnkey cried for help, and Mrs. Sexton, wife of the Sheriff, hearing the outcry, caught up a pair of revolvers, and thus armed, went to the assistance of the turnkey, pointing the weapons at the heads of the ruffians, who turned white and caved in, and all but one (Kinnovan) were returned to their cells. Kinnovan was still at large at last accounts.

AT East Saginaw, lately, a colored man named Jeremiah Myers, a fireman in Warner & Eastman's saw-mill, dropped dead from disease of the heart while working.

THE tug J. W. Bennett went ashore on the night of the 13th near St. Helena Island, Straits of Mackinaw. Next morning five of her crew were smothered and scalded to death in a room over the boiler by steam escaping from the safety-valve. The names of the unfortunate men are Paul Pelky, Captain; F. Martin, mate; W. Mulcrone, fireman; Vetal Bunesom, steward, and John Newton. The Bennett was pulled off by the tug Leviathan and brought to St. Helena slightly damaged.

MRS. J. W. HINCHEY died at Lansing, on the 17th, from the effects of an overdose of hydrate of chloral.

JOHN W. HERSEY was killed while chopping, near Evart, on the 17th, by a limb from a falling year.

FOUR miles south of Evart, on the 17th, Edward Griffith was buried in sand, while digging a well. His lifeless body was recovered four hours after.

THE only County officers elected by the Republicans of Wayne County at the late election, were the Sheriff and Judge of Probate.

GOV. BAGLEY has appointed James L. Moran, of Grand Rapids, Sheriff of Kent County. The commission reads: "Whereas, the Sheriff of Kent County, Isaac Hayne, has neglected to perform his duty, under Act No. 228, of the Session Laws of 1875, James L. Moran, of Grand Rapids, is hereby appointed to perform the duties of Sheriff of said county, under said act, as provided under Sec. 16 of said act."

GEORGE C. KIMBALL has been appointed Receiver for the Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore Railroad. He is at present the General Manager of that road.

THE latest reports from Detroit give the following as the current prices for leading staples: Barley, No. 2, per cental, $1.20@1.50; Butter, per lb, 18@22c; Cheese, per lb, 13@13½c; Corn, per bu, 52@54c; Flour, White Winter, $5.75@6.50; Amber, $5.25@5.75; Rye, $4.30@4.50; Cattle, per cental, $3.00@4.50; Hogs, $5.00@6.00; Sheep, $3.00@4.00; Oats—Mixed per bu, 38@38¼c; White, 40@41c; Pork, per brl, $16.50@16.75; Rye, per bu, 60@64c; Wheat—No. 2, White, $1.14@1.16; Amber, $1.16@1.23.

PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

—Mr. B. P. Shillaber (Mrs. Partington) is again very ill. He has rheumatism, and erysipelas badly affects his head.

—O'Leary has walked 502 miles in less than six days at the Liverpool (England) rink, and now challenges the whole world at leg lifting.

—Queen Victoria has twinges of the rheumatism now and then, and the good old body begins to wonder if the world will miss her very much.

—Prince Metternich is a student of the newspapers, and a wise one. He says he notes what they do not say. Their silence is often more eloquent than their speech.

—W. H. Brown, of Pittsburgh, who lately died, is "the representative American" who in early life dug coal at one and a half cents a bushel—and departed this existence the possessor of $3,250,000.

—When Richard Grant White discovers a man on the street with the word "pedlar" painted on his wagon, he immediately goes out and labors with that party on the deep sinfulness of wrong spelling.

—John Brougham greatly admires the nobler sorts of brutes, and talking the other day of high-minded lions and mean men, he epigrammatically said: "Man is a monopolist of an immortality he is not sure he possesses."

—Adeline Patti is afraid to go to St. Petersburg because her husband lives there. So it is not the temperature of the Russian weather that interferes with her engagement, but the incom-Patti-bility of her husband's temperament.

—Prof. Huxley's only regret with regard to America is that his stay there was but seven weeks instead of seven months. Both he and Mrs. Huxley declare themselves especially delighted by the glimpses they got of American home and social life.

—Mr. Horace Capron, ex-Commissioner of Agriculture, who went to Japan, there to organize an agricultural department, received for this service $20,000 a year in gold. Now he is going to live in Washington, and has built a beautiful house, filled with rare and costly Japanese furnishings.

—The great commentator, Dr. Lange, has been fifty years a professor. He was the son of a peasant and in his boyhood sold milk. Falling in love with a young lady of high family he resolved to make something of himself that he might win her. He borrowed books and studied and soon became known as a brilliant scholar. In later years he married the girl of his early choice.

—Protests have been addressed to Lord Derby with reference to Mr. Stanley's butcheries of natives in Africa. His Lordship has replied that he has read the reports with regret, but hopes that Mr. Stanley may be able to offer some justification of them. In any event, the British Government cannot interfere, as Mr. Stanley is not a British subject He has not the right to employ the British flag as he has done, and will be so informed as soon as he communicates with the coast.

—The young lady who was engaged to marry Stanley, the explorist, has taken another man for better or worse. She is evidently afraid that Ujijiji's habits are not such as would warrant him to be the kind of a man who stays home evenings. She has reason to fear that if she had waited and married him, some evening he would have just stepped down to the postoffice to get a cigar, and she wouldn't hear of him again until the first mail from the North Pole.—*Burlington Hawk-Eye.*

A Court Incident.

A very singular affair in the history of our Common Pleas Court occurred yesterday. On Monday Judge Watson adjourned the court until yesterday afternoon at three o'clock. It was expected that at that hour Judge Finefrock would be here to open the session, but that afternoon Prosecuting-Attorney Lee received advices from Judge Finefrock, who had gone to Fremont, to the effect that he had been taken ill suddenly at his residence, a mile and a half from the city, and could not come here to open court that day. This caused quite a flutter among the attorneys. The case of The State *vs.* John Martin, Jr., of Kelly's Island, who is under indictment for assaulting William McGettigan, of that island, with intent to kill him, had been set for trial that day, and the witnesses were all in the court-room awaiting the coming of Judge Finefrock. If he or Judge Watson failed to be here and the court were not opened that day, the Common Pleas Court of Erie County, according to the provisions of the law, would stand adjourned for the present term, and all the criminal cases set for trial would of course be continued to the next term. This was a pretty state of affairs, and as a matter of course the legal fraternity were considerably exercised over it. Telegrams were sent to Judge Watson, who was holding court at Fremont, asking him to come here as quickly as possible and open and adjourn court. According to law this could be done any time before twelve o'clock last night. Immediately on receipt of information in relation to the situation, Judge Watson left Fremont on the cars, but could come no further by rail than Clyde. At the latter place he hired a team of good horses and a driver, and as it was then very late, he made the man drive the horses as rapidly as they could go, in order to reach here before midnight. He arrived at the Court-house at twenty minutes to twelve o'clock, and hurrying into the court-room, where the Sheriff and prosecuting attorney were waiting for him, he opened and adjourned court as the law directs, and thus averted a forced *sine die* adjournment. It was a pretty close call, but the Judge was equal to the emergency, and got here on time. The court was adjourned until Monday morning at seven o'clock. Judge Watson left here for Clyde in his carriage shorty after twelv o'clock last night. He will proceed from Clyde to Fremont and hold court there to-day.—*Sandusky (Ohio) Register.*

Hygiene of Plants.

An article in the *American Naturalist* on the "Hygiene of Plants" commends the wholesome effect of growing vegetation in living-rooms. It asserts, with reason, that, if forests purify the air about them, a group of plants in the house will do the same. It remarks that "Many gaseous and other substances affect animals and plants in a similar manner; and, in many cases, an atmosphere in which one will not thrive is hurtful to the other. Many injurious gases that are too often found in our dwellings affect plants even more readily than they do man, so that, to a certain extent, plants become tests of the air we breathe; and, when it is found that plants will not grow in a room because of gas from chandelier or furnace, it is surely true that such rooms are unfit for man's occupation, and that they cannot be used without certain injury to the health. In green-houses, where a large number of plants are shut up in a small amount of air, it is true that the amount of carbonic acid is, even at night, less than outside. Florists, who spend much of their time in greenhouses, are, as a class, unusually healthy; and sometimes these people sleep for weeks in the greenhouse, with not the least evil effect. Physicians who have had much experience among florists have uniformly testified to their general robustness. It is also a well known fact that asthmatic persons often find great relief as they enter a green-house and breathe its air; even those whose complaint prevents comfortable rest elsewhere find little or no trouble in sleeping in a green-house."

Postal Statistics.

WASHINGTON Nov. 18.

The following interesting statistics are gleaned from the report of Gen. Barber, Third Assistant Postmaster-General, being extracts from the reports of the several bureaus in his office, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876:

Four million seven thousand eight hundred and seventeen letters were registered during the year, and fees received thereon amounted to $335,416.60. Of the letters registered, upon which fees were paid, 3,198,931 were domestic; 155,235 were sent to foreign countries; 653,651 were transmitted through the mails without payment of the registry fee.

The losses of registered matter have been very small. Of the total number of letters transmitted, only 1,049, or about one in 4,000, were absolutely lost. These losses occurred from various causes; some by robberies of the mail, others by burning of postal-cars and postoffices; most of them by unavoidable casualties to the service, and no traces of the letters or their contents ever obtained.

The number of ordinary letter postage stamps issued to Postmasters for sale to the public during the year ending June 30, 1876, was 698,799,090, valued at $18,773,454; of newspapers and periodical stamps, 1,290,347, valued at $945,254.75; ordinary stamped envelopes, plain, 82,467,000, valued at $2,280,318.74; stamped envelopes bearing a "return request," 64,554,500, valued at $2,079,578.30; of newspaper wrappers, 18,498,750, valued at $273,723.50; of postal cards, 150,815,000, valued at $1,508,150; official postage stamps for the use of the Executive Departments of the Government, 17,682,665, valued at $429,110.93, making a total number of 1,049,797,507 valued at $26,953,421.72.

The increase over the previous year was as follows: Ordinary postage stamps, valued at $501,974, or 2.74 per cent.; of newspaper stamps, $129,352.28, or 15.85 per cent.; of ordinary stamped envelopes, plain, $234,207.39, or 11.44 per cent.; of special request stamped envelopes, $287,892.05, or 16.06 per cent.; of postal cards, $431,990, or 40.14 per cent.

The net increase in the value of stamps issued over the previous year was $1,572,460.48, or 16.47 per cent.

There were issued also within the year 4,025,450 registered envelopes; 8,673,975 Postoffice envelopes, and 1,572,000 dead letter envelopes, making a total of 14,271,425.

The amount collected from newspapers on papers sent to regular subscribers was $1,014,154.27, an increase of $41,267.29, or 4.24 per cent.

The New York Postoffice alone during the year mailed 15,724,015 pounds, amounting to $347,875.56, an increase of $12,286.24, or 3.66 per cent. over the previous year.

Gen. Barber, in his report, estimates that the Government loses nearly $2,000,000 a year by frauds, which consist mostly in the washing of stamps, and, reviewing all the experiments made to secure an indelible ink for canceling stamps, thinks the preventive to fraud is in the exclusive use of stamped envelopes.

The issues of stamps are almost the only revenue of the Postoffice Department, and represented last year nearly $27,000,000, the cost for their printing and preparation being less than $1,000,000.

The following table shows the operations of the Dead Letter Office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876:

Description.	*No. received.*	*Value*
Letters containing money	35,612	$54,691 89
Containing drafts, bills of exchange, etc	13,544	1,884,911 15
Total	49,156	$1,939,603 04
Containing jewelry and other property	20,367	
Containing receipts, bills of lading, etc	25,788	
Containing photographs	31,318	
Containing postage stamps	37,054	
Ordinary letters without inclosures	3,229,979	
Foreign letters without inclosures	203,523	
Letters held for postage	307,559	
Total	3,904,744	

The work of the office shows that there were 1,835,472 ordinary letters without inclosures, containing nothing important, destroyed, there not being anything in them to indicate persons to whom they could be returned. There were returned to the owners 1,391,223 letters containing inclosures, valued at $1,751,646.22, or about eighteen times as much as the Dead-Letter office costs the Government; 15,900 are now awaiting returns of notices sent to writers.

There have been large reductions in the numbers of letters received at the dead-letter office this year, which is accounted for by the Superintendent, Mr Dallas, as follows:

1. That the use of envelopes bearing requests or business cards is becoming more general, and thus postmasters are enabled to return an increased number of unclaimed letters direct to the writers. 2. The increased efficiency of the letter carrier service in large cities. 3. The action of this office in calling the attention of postmasters to cases of mistreatment of correspondence, and thereby providing against a repetition of the error. The present manner of treating held for postage-letters, which was introduced in April, 1875, and referred to in my last report, viz.: holding them in the Dead Letter Office unopened, and requesting the addresses to furnish the necessary postage, has proven a success in this, that the department now receives its revenue upon this class of letters, and yet does not encourage the non-payment of postage by the writers, the delay in delivery being a sufficient hardship to incite greater precaution in posting letters. Of the 307,559 letters held for postage 20,225 were either also misdirected or addressed to foreign countries to which prepayment of postage is imperative, and hence were opened and returned to the writers. Notice to persons addressed was sent in 278,357 cases and 203,203 were successfully delivered unopened. The balance, 68,201, were finally opened, after having been held the usual period subject to the orders of the addressees.

The whole number of applications made to this office for missing letters during the year was 8,405, and in 2,975 of these cases the search was successful. The amount of money taken from letters which could not be restored to the owners was $6,052.28, which reverts to the United States Treasury. The amount realized from the auction sale of property found in dead letters in January last was $2,853.17.

THE population of Constantinople, with its suburbs, it is now estimated at 800,000, and the burdens of vessels clearing the ports at about 4,000 tons. The Roumelian Railroad connects the city with the northern provinces, passing through a wonderfully rich but wretchedly cultivated country, and before long there will be a more direct communication with Europe by a line meeting the Ruschuk-Varna Railroad and crossing the Danube at Gurgievo, to join the terminus of the Roumanian trunk line.

THE emancipation of the serfs in Russia has resulted in great poverty among their former owners. In the Transcaucasian Government of Kutais the last census gives 105 nobles to every 1,000 of the population, or in all 30,000 members of the nobility, of whom 24,000 are without any means of support, the act of emancipation having deprived them of the greater part of their estates as well as the ownership of the laborers.

—A private letter from London says that E. D. Winslow, the Massachusetts forger, is still living near the Strand, and occasionally visits Bowles' American Exchange. He has a beard, and looks like his former self, but he evidently feels his lost position acutely, and says that his mental suffering in prison was terrible.

SOME people's backbones, like some railroad are put in on a curve.

SATURDAY MORNING'S

COMMERCIAL.

YPSILANTI. - - MICHIGAN.

HER TREASURES.

I keep them in the old, old box
  That Willie gave me years ago,
The time we parted on the rocks;
  His ship lay swinging to and fro,
At waiting in the lower bay.
I thought my heart would break, that da

The picture with the pensive eyes
  Is Willie's? No, dear, that's young Blake,
Who took the West-Point highest prize;
  He went half crazy for my sake.
Here are a lot of rhymes he wrote,
And here's a button off his coat.

Is this his ring? My dearest May,
  I never took a ring from *him!*
This was a gift from Howard Clay.
  Just see, the pearls are getting dim.
They say that pearls are tears—what stuff!
The setting looks a little rough.

He was as handsome as a prince—
  And jealous! But he went to Rome
Last fall. He's never written since.
  I used to visit at his home—
A lovely place beyond Fort Lee:
His mother thought the world of me!

Oh no! I sent *his* letters back.
  These came to me from Washington.
But look, what a tremendous pack!
  He always wrote me three for one.
I know I used to treat him ill—
Poor Jack!—he fell at Chancellorsville.

The vignettes—all that lot—are scalps
  I took in London, Naples, Nice,
At Paris, and among the Alps:
  Those foreign lovers act like geese.
But, dear, they *are* such handsome men.
We go to France next year again.

This is the doctor's signet ring.
  —These faded flowers? Oh, let me see:
Why, what a very curious thing!
  Who could have sent those flowers to me?
Ah! now I have it—Count de Twirl:
He married that fat Crosbie girl.

His hair was red.—You need not look
  So sadly at that raven tress.
You know the head that lock forsook;
  You know—but you could never guess!
Nor would I tell you for the world
About whose brow that ringlet curled.

Why won't I tell? Well, partly child,
  Because you like the man yourself;
But most, because—don't get so wild!
  I have not laid him on the shelf—
He's not a bygone. In a year,
I'll tell you all about *him*, dear.
—*Mary Ainge de Vere, in Scribner for December.*

TILLIE'S THANKSGIVING.

I am sure Tillie's spirit must have slid down to earth on a sunbeam, it is such a shining bit of spirit, always turning its face toward the cheerful side of events, as a sunflower turns its disk to the light.

Most children, you know, are wise in some one talent or trait, some one good or bad quality that grows faster than the rest of them, and Tillie, who is very child-like in most respects, and even behind others of her age in her studies, is very old in *hope*. Her sister Mary, though two years her senior, has not half Tillie's courage, and is very much inclined to croak, and if you could spend a week at their house, I think you would laugh at the funny likeness they bear to their parents.

Mr. Treadway looks out of the window, and if there is a cloud anywhere visible, he is sure it is going to rain; but little Mrs. Treadway on the rainest day in the year is always seeing a thin place somewhere in the clouds, and is sure the storm won't last much longer. If it still goes on, she always says "how much this will help the crops," or "the cisterns were almost dry," or something else that reminds you of refreshing drops from the full reservoir of her grateful heart.

Mary studies well and is neat and orderly and worries too much, and Tillie learns from everything that flies and walks, and is not as careful as she ought to be about getting those dreadful three-cornered tears in her gowns and pinafores, but she has a lovely trust in everybody's good intentions, and she promises, with tears in her eyes and no knowledge of grammar in her small head that she "won't never do it again—never."

The two sisters sat in the nursery one pleasant November day, dressing their dolls.

"Oh! say, Mary," said Tillie, suddenly, "let's have a Thanksgiving dinner."

"Why, we *always* have one, of course. Don't you remember last year it was at Aunt Mary's, and the year before at grandmother's, and this year it's going to be—"

"Oh! dear," interrupted Tillie, "do you s'pose I mean our reg'lar grown-up dinner? 'Course not. I mean one all to ourselves."

"What for?" asked practical Mary. "I don't see any use in it"

"Why, Mary Treadway, I should think you'd be ashamed of yourself," exclaimed Tillie, pursing up her small mouth in great indignation. "Didn't you hear the minister when he read that scrap of paper, the *procolation*, you know; didn't he say there wasn't nobody in church but that had ought to keep Thanksgiving."

Poor Tillie! her eagerness destroyed all traces of the educated society she was in the habit of meeting. "I don't *keep* Thanksgiving much sittin' right against the leg of a table and waiting for everybody to get helped, when I am just as hungry as a bear. It just makes me feel cross."

Mary could hardly help laughing at the scowl that tried to keep tight hold of her merry sister's forehead.

"We've got such a lot of things to be thankful for, you see," continued Tillie.

"I don't know whether we have or not," put in Mary. "You know papa's clerk ran away last week with $500."

"Pshaw!" interrupted Tillie, "that isn't much. Papa's got a new overcoat, you know, and we've got our blue sacques and white satin bonnets. I guess that's more good than that old $500 is bad."

Mary thought of that blue plush sacque neatly folded in her drawer, and of the cunning bonnet deftly balanced on the standard in her band-box and was silent. They just suited her, and were dear unto her feminine soul.

"Then," said Tillie, lowering her tone and growing confidential. "There's mother, you know, I'm awfully thankful she has wavy brown hair and *real* teeth. What if she was like Mrs. Thornton, with snipping bead-catchers all round her forehead and make-believe teeth! I guess you wouldn't feel very thankful then, Mary Treadway. Besides that, Tom's home"

"Oh! don't speak of that, Tillie," said Mary, quickly, the tears springing to her eyes, "You know he *had* to come home, because he was so bad at school, and mother's nearly broken-hearted about him. I heard father talking with him yesterday in the library trying to get him to write a letter of apology to the teachers, and he wouldn't. I'm afraid, Tillie, Tom's going to grow up a wicked man and be a—be—a—thorn in our flesh," said Mary, with great seriousness, but something of triumph in the fine way she managed to round the sentence.

Tillie was stunned by this speech of Mary's. Tom was her pet and admiration, and all the Thanksgiving spirit flew away from her heart for a few brief seconds; but then she thought of the dear fellow, and her usual cheerfulness returned.

"Well, Mary, don't you see we're thankful we've *got him* anyway, even if he is a little speck naughty. He'll get over it, maybe," (or as Tillie said, "*mebbe*,") "and oh! I'm awful glad we've got him—'cause he's the darlingest brother ever was. We'll both ask God to make him mind papa—then he can't help doing it, you see. Our dollies must come to dinner, of course, and they'll be thankful, 'cause we're their mothers, and we're pretty kind ones, ten times kinder'n Bell Smith is to her dollies, and they ought to be happy, for they *might* have been *darkey* dolls just as well as lovely white ones. Betty'll give us some bread and chicken and pickles and cheese, and we'll have my dishes."

"Well," said Mary, who was usually dragged along by the wake of Tillie's enthusiasm, and whose thoughts were still busy with the disgraceful conduct of that bad brother Tom.

It was only two days before Thanksgiving. Tillie was as blithe as a bird, flitting here and there, and chirping over her enormous preparations. Charlotte Amelia had to be dressed in pink silk with a white muslin over-dress, and all the white stripes on Jack, the sailor doll, needed to be carefully sponged before he was fit to dine in ladies' society. Mary Ann, who lost half her nose by a fire-cracker on the Fourth of July, was forced to submit to becoming a waitress and was duly fitted and costumed for the occasion. Natalie, fresh from Paris, always appeared in an exquisitely conscientious toilette, and was fortunately ready for any American occasion. Every dish in the nursery was thoroughly washed and dried, and through it all, dear little Tillie was saying to herself, (though you would never have imagined it, for she seemed to be hopping about and talking every minute of the time,) "Please God, make my darling, darling brother Tom good—please, please do!" Oh! what an earnest asking it was from that loving sister's heart.

The nursery dinner was to be at one o'clock, and they were to be all through to sit down at the great table in the dining-room at three.

Tillie had proposed dressing for the occasion in one of mamma's long over-skirts, and Mary had followed her example, being impressed by the graceful train of the unlooped skirt, as Tillie swept grandly across the room. A pair of mamma's coquettish convalescent caps of muslin and valenciennes, with bright bows, gave them the appearance of two very dressy and engaging matrons, for some mysterious reasons, suddenly *cut short*.

As papa and mamma came in to see their table and help pin on their imposing head gear, Tillie noticed that their faces were brighter than they had been since Tom came home in disgrace.

Her heart gave a bound of joy, and she ran out to find her brother and have him take a look at her wonderful table. She ran across the drawing room, and looking over her shoulder at her train, as she sped along, went plump into Tom's arms.

"Oh! dear, how you scared me," she said, rubbing her forehead.

But Tom did not pinch her or tease her, as he was apt to do, after the manner of most boys. He lifted the quaint little figure in his arms and sat down quite soberly in an arm-chair, holding her face close to his shoulder.

"Tillie," he said, after he could speak, for it's very hard, you know, for a proud-spirited boy like Tom to eat humble pie, "You're the dearest little sister that ever a boy had, and I thought you might have a better Thanksgiving if I told you that somehow I couldn't help minding father, and I've written the letter. It was tough work to give in, but, you see, I heard you and Mary talking the other day—the door was open—and—"

What Tom would have said was entirely smothered, for Tillie's arms were about his neck and the pretty cap was knocked all awry by the series of joyous hugs she was inflicting upon the repentant boy. "Oh! you *are* the *darlingest* brother. I knew you'd get over it—now come and see our table—it's *perfectly beautiful*."

Everybody thought Tillie's face was "perfectly beautiful," as she tripped back into the nursery with Tom striding beside her, and as she gravely assisted the dolls to their portion of her fine dinner, the prayer of the last two days was changed to a song that went on and on through all the courses and through all the hours of the afternoon, until her tired head was fairly on the snowy pillow, and it was all made up of two short words—"Thank you—thank you—thank you—thank you."

So Tillie's make-believe dinner was a real Thanksgiving one after all.—*Paige Dwight, in Christian Union.*

Decidedly Lazy.

Laziness was his foible. He had that unpleasant quality in its supreme condition. The throne of indolence was vacant on our coast until Cyrus lolled forward and fell into it.

He was own brother to the snail, and no relation whatever to the ant. Even his cautious father, discoursing of him one day, acknowledged that "boy was rather-chicken-hearted about work." Unaided locomotion was distasteful to him. If sent on an errand to the next cottage, he waited patiently for an opportunity to transfer himself bodily into the tail-end of somebody's passing wagon, considering it better to be thus assisted along than to assume the responsibility of moving forward on his own legs. He spared himself all the fatigue possible to mortality, and overcame labor by constantly lying in wait for "a lift," as he called it. He was the only sea-side stripling I ever met who eschewed fishing. Most boys are devotees of the rod and line, but Cyrus was an exception. The necessary anterior search for bait was too much for his inertia. Clam and worm might lie forever undisturbed, so far as he was concerned.

His dilatory habit rose sometimes to the audacity of genius. He could consume more hours in going a mile to the village postoffice and returning with the mail than one would credit, unless his gait came under personal observation. We took a kind of exasperated delight as we used to watch him trailing along the ground, and we felt a fresh wonder every day at his power of slow procedure. It seemed a gift, an endowment, now for the first time vouchsafed to mortal inertness. The caterpillar would have been too rapid for him; he would lose in a race with that dull groundling. He seemed to be counting myriads of something in the road. When he cautiously and laboriously lifted up one foot, it seemed an eternity before the other followed it. He would frequently drop asleep in getting over a stone wall, and his recumbent figure was imprinted under all the trees by the road-side.—"*A Peculiar Case,*" *in Scribner for December.*

INCIDENTS AND ACCIDENTS.

—An Irishman named Lynch, belonging in Gardner, Me., died in the town of Whitefield, in the same State, not long since, and on preparing the body for the tomb, Government and other bonds to the value of some $10,000 were found in a pocket that was fastened about his person. Those who knew him supposed he had some property, but did not think it was in this form, or so large in amount.

—There is an eccentric gentleman in Virginia who is haunted with the idea that he will die in the poor-house, although he is in comfortable circumstances at present. He has erected a handsome marble shaft bearing his name, in the cemetery of that institution, blank spaces being left to be filled in at his death, and now only waits for fate or destiny to strip him of his property and make him a candidate for his expected position.

—Another man has been found in London whose crime is that he has too much faith. His child had scarlet fever, and he refused to call a physician, but went down on his knees and asked the Lord to cure the boy. The Judge said that the prayer was undoubtedly a good one, but that it ought to have been accompanied with chamomile tea. He then sentenced the criminal to three months' hard labor, declaring that it was not because he prayed, but because he did not practice.

—A very unique case was brought before a Waterford (Conn.) Justice, recently. It seems that a woman of that village expected the death of one of her children, and borrowed a dress of a neighbor to wear at the funeral. The child recovered, which caused its mother so much happiness that she went to a tonic beer party, wearing her neighbor's dress, and spilled some of the beer on it. The owner of the dress demanded compensation, which was refused, whereupon she appeals to the law. By the advice of the Justice the affair was settled without a trial.

—Newburyport, Mass., boasts the most terrible infant yet. He is something over five years old, and the other day stole five dollars from his father and went out to invest it. He went to a store and bought a pistol and cartridges, and after practicing awhile with it happened to meet a young playmate, at whose head he presented the weapon and threatened to blow his brains out if he did not "hook Jack"—meaning play truant from school. The good boy got away, however, and told his mother, who complained to the police, and the fierce young renegade was arrested. Several plugs of tobacco were found in his pockets and a quantity of candy. After being confined awhile he was set at liberty, on his father giving bail for his good behavior.

—The Jackson (Miss.) *Times* relates the following wonderful escape of an infant from a horrible death: The child was lying in its cradle with a mosquito-bar spread over the top, and a little sister, about three years of age, and a little colored girl about the same age were the only occupants of the room. The elder child held a chip in the fire and ignited it, and in shaking it to and fro to extinguish it, the mosquito-bar was set in a blaze, and the quilt and sheet burned, and even the mattress was burned at the head. It happened that at that moment a young brother opened the door and discovered the situation of affairs, and the fire was extinguished. The infant lay in the crib smiling at the flames, and neither she nor her clothes were scorched.

—Cincinnati papers of a late date contain reports of the death of Micajah Bailey, a provision broker of twenty-five years' standing in that city, through the error of a drug clerk, who put up prussic acid for a harmless mixture prescribed by the physician. Mr. Bailey was suffering from a strain received while acting as a pall-bearer at the funeral of an acquaintance. He had taken to his bed, and his physician had prescribed an ounce of prussiate of potash dissolved in four fluid ounces of water, a tablespoonful to be taken every four hours. The druggist compounded the cyanide instead of the ferro-cyanide of potassium, and the patient died one hour after taking the first dose. The druggist admits his fault and says he is prepared to stand the consequences.

—Francis Graffatte, the Frenchman found guilty, in this city, on Saturday, of murder in the second degree, for killing Simon Hoover, in March, was found dead on the floor of his cell this morning. I was at the jail until midnight, when all appeared right. Graffatte was quiet after the verdict, and spoke in jail only when praying. He exclaimed, frequently: "Oh, Lord! what will my sentence be?" "Oh, Lord! they will hang me to-morrow!" No one heard any unusual sounds. Death was effected by tying a towel to a rafter in the cell, and a handkerchief to that, with a noose. He hung until the noose slipped out and the body fell to the floor. Sentence was to have been reserved until Saturday, to allow him to dispose of his property, valued at $20,000.—*Watertown (N. Y.) Dispatch.*

Modern Insanity.

The letter of our Boston correspondent cals attention to a form of insanity so marked as to receive a special designation as the New England type. It is characterized by intensity. It is recognized by its acute nervous excitement and a tendency to self-destruction. There is more brain activity in it than in ordinary forms of derangement. Some of the French reports show a growing tendency in the same direction in that country, and perhaps it is one of the results of modern life, which is so largely mental and sympathetic in its characteristics. An intellectual people, living at a period of remarkable intellectual activity and excitement, taking recreation of an intellectual form from the theater and novel and lyceum, will naturally break down at the point where the greatest strain comes. And the point to be specially guarded against in our systems of education and life habits is the too violent or continuous tensions of the intellect, either in study, business, politics or social excitements. The muscular side of life, the sentimental side of human nature, should have an ampler provision and receive more attention than we have made for them. The brain must be balanced by biceps, and the exercise of the heart is more important for health and happiness than the undue exercise of the intellect in any direction. Statistics show that insanity is rapidly increasing in modern life, and perhaps the specific form it is taking in Massachusetts indicates the principal cause of its increase. It is sad to think that a small State like Massachusetts has 4,000 insane people in it. At the modern English rate of valuation these insane people represent a total of $7,500,000; and when the buildings now in process of erection for their treatment are completed they will represent a cost of $3,500,000. But such mathematical calculations of cost and care provoke rather than satisfy. We scorn all such financial estimates of the value of man or woman. Who can tell the worth of a father to a family dependent on his support and oversight? What figures can represent the value of a mother to her little ones, or a devoted wife to her husband, or a beautiful and brilliant daughter just unfolding into womanhood? The preventives of insanity in modern life do not begin to receive the attention they deserve. Every few months the community is startled by some fresh statement of inhumanity to the patients of insane asylums. In some instances these complaints are well founded, and each new outrage on this class of helpless dependents elicits an outburst of public indignation. But what is far better for society at large than any rhetorical indignation or sentimental sympathy is the increasing attention the ablest physicians in this country and Europe are giving to every form of mental derangement, and the light they are throwing on the proper treatment of all diseases of the mind. It is a cheering fact that about all that has been done to alleviate the condition of this unfortunate class of sufferers, and eventually restore them to themselves again, has been accomplished within the recollection of living physicians. What has been done for the insane within fifty years, when they were caged as wild beasts and chained in outhouses and immured in dungeons, encourages the hope that it will eventually be ranked as one of the generally curable disorders of the human system. But to reduce the insanity in modern society to the lowest possible point is a far more difficult yet far more important undertaking.—*N. Y. Graphic.*

In Case of Fire.

The season is at hand when fires most prevail, and when the precautionary hints of the late Dr. Hall are most important to be heeded. They are as follows: Keep doors and windows of the structure closed until the firemen come; put a wet cloth over the mouth, and get on all fours in a smoky room; open the upper part of the window to get the smoke out; if in a theater, church, or school room, keep cool; descend ladders with a regular step to prevent the vibration. If kerosene just purchased can be made to burn in a saucer by igniting with a match, throw it away. Put wire work or glass shades over gaslights in show windows, and in bedrooms with curtains; sprinkle sand instead of sawdust on floors of oil stores; keep shavings and kindling wood away from steam boilers, and greasy rags from lofts, cupboards, boxes, etc.; see that all stovepipes enter well in the chimney, and that all lights and fires are out before retiring or leaving the place of business; keep matches in metal or earthern vessels, and out of the reach of children; and provide a piece of stout rope, long enough to reach the ground, in every chamber. Neither admit any one if the house be on fire, except police, firemen and known neighbors; nor swing lighted gas brackets against the wall; nor leave small children in a room where there are matches or an open fire; nor deposit ashes in a wooden box, or on the floor; nor use a light in examining the gas meter. Never leave clothes near the fire-place to dry; nor smoke or read in bed by candle or lamp light; nor put kindling wood to dry on top of the stove; nor take a light into a closet; nor pour out liquor near an open light; nor keep burning or other inflammable fluids in rooms where there is a fire; nor allow smoking about barns or warehouses.—*Scientific American.*

The Intelligent Coal Dog.

A late illustrated weekly has a picture of a big fat coal-dealer and a lean individual, who asks the former for a place as a coal-cart driver. The dealer says: "You can't get it; coal has fallen in price, and we have to employ the heaviest men we can find as drivers." Of course the driver had to sit on the cart while the cheap coal was being weighed, and a few hundred pounds of flesh did not materially injure the coal dealer.

A well-known Memphis coal-dealer not long since had a big dog of wonderful sagacity. He (the dog) stayed around the coal-yard, and whenever a coal-cart was hauled on the scales the dog always took a stand under the wagon like a coach-dog. He weighed nearly 100 pounds, and was weighed as coal thousands of times, and nearly every coal consumer in the city purchased that dog at so much per pound, consequently he was owned by everybody. The matter went on for months, and was only discovered by a funny incident. A negro wanted a barrel of coal, and wheeled a hand-cart with coal on the weighing scales. The clerk in the office worked at the scales and hallooed through the window: "Take out a lot of that coal." The negro did so, and kept on until all the coal was out of the cart. The clerk tried the scales again, but the pea indicated too much. "Take out more coal," shouted the clerk; "curse it, you have a boat load of coal on that cart!" "Look ye heah, boss," replied the negro, "the coal is all out, and I'll have to take the wheels off the cart if you want to lighten it." The negro looked under the cart, and seeing the big fat dog at his post, exclaimed: "Good heavens, massa, you's selling me that dog for coal." The dog was missed in a few days, and was found dead on the scales, the animal having taken some poison accidentally, but he came back to die at his post. It was a fine example of "faithful unto death."—*Memphis Ledger.*

A Conductor Who Was Living Within His Salary.

There were several good stories told at the conductors' banquet Thursday evening, but the one that created the most laughter was that which was related by Conductor McElroy, from Pennsylvania. He said that a conductor on an Eastern railroad was approached by a seedy looking individual, who wanted to get a free ride, as he didn't have money.

"All right," said the conductor, "go forward into the smoking-car, and I'll fix you all right."

Soon afterwards the conductor appeared in the smoking-car to collect fare from the passengers. He took up fare from everybody except the dead-beat and another man, who happened to be the Superintendent of the road. The Superintendent noticed that he had overlooked this man, and asked him why he had done it.

"Why, that's a conductor," was the reply.

"His appearance does not indicate it. Look at those clothes," said the Superintendent.

"Well," said the conductor, "he can't help that. He's a conductor on a Western road, and he's one of those fellows who are trying to live within their salary, and that's what he has come to."

This was satisfactory to the Superintendent, and the man obtained his ride without further inquiry. Mr. McElroy stated that there was nothing personal in the story.—*Omaha Bee.*

The Position of Constantinople.

Long before the time of Constantine the growing Roman Empire required an imperial center nearer to its geographical center than its old capital on the Tiber; and certainly, if Constantine had fixed his new capital with the aid of modern science and art, he could not possibly have chosen a site which would prove so natural a political center as the one he actually selected.

Compare it to-day, considered as the capital of a great emptre, with Rome, or with any European capital. There is not one of them all that can sustain the comparison for a moment. Constantinople sits like a queen on the one great highway between Europe and Asia. Her site is easy of defense. She has a magnificent harbor. She is facile mistress of the sea on either side, by means of the straits of the Bosphorus and the Hellespont. What is the site of London, or Paris, or Berlin, or Vienna, or St. Petersburg in the comparison? No wonder the Czar has long looked with envious eyes toward the Golden Horn—to the capital city of the Greek Church and the Greek Empire. No wonder that the whole "Eastern question" has long hinged on what is to be done with Constantinople and the highway which she controls. Europe cares little about the outlying possessions of the Sultan; but it is a vital question with every chief European State who should hold the key city of all the East.

Let Russia, with her already enormous possessions in both Europe and Asia, hold Constantinople as her southern capital, and she will not be long in showing Europe who is mistress of the whole Eastern continent.

While the Ottoman Empire was still at the height of her power, while the glory of her arms made all Southern Europe tremble, this fear and dread was because she held her seat at Constantinople, and thus sat mistress of the "two seas and the two sands."

But later, when the ancient prowess of the Moslems gave place to supineness—when the Turk, who was a strong man in his ancient home, became effeminate in these sunnier climes, the fear grew to be, not lest the Turk should encroach upon Europe; the dread was not because he holds his seat in Europe; but there is disquiet and anxiety lest he be unable to hold the position he has conquered, lest he become a prey to the teeth of the huge Russian bear. And this is no idle fear, for given any strong and intelligent European government seated here, and—she rules the world.—*Dr. Herrick, in Galaxy for December.*

Will He Succeed?

In nine cases out of ten, no man's life will be a success if he does not bear burdens in his childhood. If the fondness or the vanity of father or mother kept him from contact with hard work; if another always helped him out at the end of his row; if, instead of taking his turn at pitching off, he mowed away all the time—in short, if what was light always fell to him, and what was heavy about the same work to some one else; if he has been permitted to shirk till shirking has become a habit—unless a miracle is wro ̧ his life will be a failure, and the blame will not be half as much his as that of weak, foolish parents.

On the other hand, if a boy has been brought up to do his part; never allowed to shirk any legitimate responsibility, or permitted to dodge work, whether or not it made his back ache, or soiled his hands, until bearing heavy burdens became a matter of pride, the heavy end of the wood his from choice—parents, as they bid him good-by, may dismiss their fears. His life will not be a business failure. The elements of success are his, and at some time and in some way the world will recognize his capacity.

Take another point. Money is the object of the world's pursuit. It is a legitimate object. It gives bread, and clothing, and homes, and comfort. The world has not judged wholly unwisely when it has made the position a man occupies to hinge more or less on his ability to earn money, and somewhat upon the amount of his possessions. If he is miserably poor, it either argues some defect in his business ability, some recklessness in his expenditures, or a lack of fitness to cope with men in the great battle for gold.

When a country-bred boy leaves home, it is generally to enter upon some business the end of which is to acquire property, and he will succeed just in proportion as he has been made to earn and save in his childhood.

If all the money he has had has come of planting a little patch in the spring, and selling its produce after weary months of watching and toil in the fall, or from killing woodchucks at six cents a head, or from trapping muskrats, and selling their skins for a shilling; setting snares in the fall for game, and walking miles to see them in the morning before the old folks were up; husking corn for a neighbor, moonlight evenings, at two cents a bushel; working out an occasional day that hard work at home has made possible—he is good to make his pile in the world

On the contrary, if the boy never earned a dollar; if parents and friends always keep him in spending money—pennies to buy candy and fish-hooks, satisfy his imagined wants—and he has grown to manhood in the expectancy that the world will generally treat him with similar consideration, he will always be a makeshift; and the fault is not so much his as that of those about him, who never made the boy depend upon himself—did not make him wait six months to get money to replace a lost jack-knife.

Everybody has to rough it at one time or another. If the roughing comes in boyhood, it does good; if later, when habits are formed, it is equally tough; but not being educational, is generally useless. And the question as to whether a young man will succeed in making money or not depends not upon where he goes or what he does, but upon his willingness to do "his part," and upon his having earned money, and so gained a knowledge of its worth. Not a little of this valuable experience and knowledge the country boy gets on the old farm, under the tutelage of parents shrewd enough to see the end from the beginning, and to make the labor and grief of children contribute to the success of subsequent life.—*Humane Journal.*

Price of Food in Old Times.

Amid the never-ending comments on the high price of provisions, it is difficult for us to realize the fact that a time existed in Britain's history when wheat, as food for 100 for a whole day, was worth only a shilling, and the average price of sheep four pence. In the reign of Henry I. the price of wine was raised to six pence a quart for red and eight pence a quart for white, in order that the sellers might be enabled to live by it. When wheat was at six shillings a quart or (eight bushels), the farthing loaf was to be equal in weight to twenty-four ounces if made of the whole grain, and to sixteen ounces if consisting solely of white. And when wheat was only one shilling and six pence per quarter, as it sometimes was, the farthing white loaf was to contain sixty-four ounces, and the whole grain ninety-six. Think of purchasing a six-pound loaf of good wheaten bread for a farthing! In the nineteenth year of the reign of Edward I., the price of provisions of the City of London was fixed by the Common Council at a tariff by which two pullets were sold at three half-pence, a partridge or two woodcocks for the same, while a fat lamb was to be six pence from Christmas to Shrovetide, and the rest of the year four pence. In the fourteenth century Parliament fixed the price of a fat ox at forty-eight shillings, a shorn sheep at five shillings, two dozen eggs at three pence, and the best wine at twenty shillings per tun. An act of Parliament, passed in 1533, settled the value of beef and pork at a half-penny per pound, and veal at three farthings.—*English Magazine.*

Individual Styles, Etc.

Formerly many ladies followed the fashions at the risk of making themselves individually ridiculous in appearance, but now such necessity (if this it were) is done away with, and one may dress in style, and at the same time consult one's own peculiarities of person. Many ladies are too slight and otherwise too small to warrant their wearing a polonaise to good advantage. For them are shown elegant styles of overdress and basque, adapted for heavy fabrics, and for much or little elaboration, as may be wished. These basques are now carried to perfection in fit and elegance, many having simulated vests, while the back is cut in imitation of a gentleman's coat. The appearance of the latter garment is further carried out by the coat-fronts being closed from the bust to the waist-line, and here branching sharply, to show the lower points of the vest, which is closed with tiny vest-buttons. A real pocket or lappel at the left aids in completing the resemblance to a dress-coat. The simplest forms of the polonaise are the favorite ones, those styles prevailing where it is drawn smoothly and closely across the front and hips, and having all the drapery laid in broad, flat pleats at the back. A handsome basque, finely adapted to stout figures, has two side-bodies, both ending in the arm-holes, thus obviating the wrinkled appearance seen so often in this part of a basque. It has also double-darts brought near the center front, and closes with a cord-lacing over a knife-pleated reverse.

For the house, yoke and pleated waists find considerable favor. Cheap, dark materials may be made thus, and the edge of each pleat piped with a corresponding or contrasting shade of silk. Often when a bright effect is desired cardinal-red-pipings are used.

An odd and stylish design is that of lengthening the skirt portion of the back of the basque, so as to supply the overskirt. It is cut square at the bottom, and is looped in the center into a novel and graceful drapery. With this for the back overdress, an apron front simply is required. It is an extremely pretty style and one much used at present. All overskirts illustrate the popularity of close draperies, but some of the more recent novelties are exceedingly dressy and elaborate. A very showy design has a narrow front profusely trimmed, while the side gores have rather full gathers at the seams, but placed low down. The back widths are very long, and are effectively looped by means of tapes. For bridal dresses three are beautiful designs as well as elegant new materials. A popular mode of making these dresses is the basque form. They have either Pompadour squares, or are cut half high both back and front, with mere straps over the shoulders. They are closed either with buttons and button-holes, or several rows of small buttons. Lacing with cords, however, takes precedence of all other styles. Sleeves vary greatly, some preferring short sleeves with elaborations of lace, flowers and ribbons; others selecting the charming sleeves reaching only to the elbow, and incasing the arm snugly.

To the general satisfaction of all, mixed toilettes continue in undiminished favor, but there are some welcome variations in the manner of combining. For example, the skirt is of a solid shade, with the polonaise or overdress and basque of a corresponding color, but different material, while the trimming is altogether different from either fabric. Handsome toilettes of damasse and wool, silk and stuff materials are the favorite, while the richest and most expensive combinations are of black silk and black embossed velvet. Pretty modes of combining basket suitings or other inexpensive black goods show a center front and back of silk, with a cashmere collarette piped with silk, falling low upon the bust. The cashmere sleeves have silk cuffs, and ribbon bows decorate the front, the sleeves and the termination of the collarette.—*N. Y. Cor. Chicago Tribune.*

Diamonds.

"Please tell me how much that tray of diamonds is worth," I asked a clerk at Tiffany's the other day, pointing to a tray about eighteen inches long and twelve wide, on which were rings, crosses, necklaces, brooches, etc., of "purest ray serene."

"Well, about $400,000, madame."

They were the celebrated, or a part of the celebrated diamonds Tiffany had on exhibition at the Centennial, and said to have been removed on account of the proprietor's fear of robbery. They are beautiful beyond compare. Two set as ear-drops are as large as a good-sized marble each. An ornament for the hair is shaped like a peacock's tail when spread. The brilliants in this ornament are each as large as the head of a lead pencil. There are pearls and emeralds mixed with the diamonds, but not many. Four hundred thousand dollars! Just think of it for precious wares, covering eighteen inches of blue velvet. The poor clerk who was guarding the tray looked nervous. He was watching everybody standing near the case in which it lay and if but a finger rested on the glass he grew doubly sensitive and watchful. He made me think of a woman at Long Branch one summer who carried $50,000 worth of diamonds in a pocket under her skirt, and her hand fast on the skirt over the pocket. She kept saying: "Dear me; I look queer with holding all the time to my dress so; but I've got so many diamonds, and I must take care of them." She slept, and walked, and ate with those precious stones concealed; but she went to bathe in the ocean, left them in her room, and in one-half hour they were stolen. Some of them have been recovered, after great expense and trouble.—*N. Y. Letter to St. Louis Republican.*

—The late Prof. Snell, of Amherst College, kept a weather record for more than thirty years, taking observations three times a day. Since his death his daughter has continued the work.

THE COMMERCIAL.

Free to Do Right—To Do Wrong, Never.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 25, 1876.

Thanksgiving Proclamation.

IN THE NAME AND BY THE AUTHORITY OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN,

I, John J. Bagley, Governor of the State of Michigan, do recommend to the people of this State the observance of Thursday, November 30th, as a day of Thanksgiving. Standing upon the threshold of the second century of our national life, let us, in our places of worship and by our firesides, on that day, gratefully acknowledge the tender watchfulness and enfolding care of our Heavenly Father, that has so blessed us in the past, and highly resolve to deserve by noble deeds, good lives, and charity one for another, its abiding presence with us in the centuries to come.

Given under my hand, and the Great Seal of the State, at Lansing, this 4th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1876, and of the United States 101.
[L. S.]

JOHN J. BAGLEY.

By the Governor:
E. G. D. HOLDEN, Secretary of State.

IT looks Hayes-ey all around the sky.

IT seems that the Democrats of South Carolina prefer Hayes to Tilden. All they wanted was control of State offices.

TILDEN, like a little boy, telegraphed the morning after election to a friend in Missouri, "I am elected President."

TILDEN'S great strength was in the seceding States and among the disloyal voters. Hayes had at the North a majority of over a quarter of a million.

WHILE about it we would advise the Democratic Congress when it meets in December to pay a little attention to the frands in N. Y. city. If the house don't we trust that the Senate will.

THE attempt of the Domocrats in Florida to raise their majorities 1,000 in the county returns was detected at the last moment by procuring the original voting lists and comparing notes. "Reform is necessary."

IT seems that Tilden is in a boat through inelligable electors—one in Conn. and several in the South because their disabilities have not been removed. In North Carolina the statute requires that the ballot for electors be written and they were printed.

KEEP COOL, and the right will prevail. The Republicans have a clear majority in South Carolina, Florida, and Louisiana. We don't believe that Tilden, with all his subtle shrewdness, is going to circumvent this majority.

THE Democratic game in Florida was to begin canvassing before the returns all come in and thus ascertain just how many votes would be needed in Democratic back districts to count in the Tilden electors. Too transparent. "Reform is necessary."

THE very journals who denounced Tilden before his nomination as a railroad wrecker, a swindler, and a sham reformer, such as the Chicago *Times*, Cincinnati *Courier*, New York *Express*, now cry out bloody murder, if he is not counted in, legally or illegally. "Reform is necessary."

THE New York *Graphic* has published a political map of the United States showing where Tilden's majorities come from. His 50 electoral votes obtained through New York city and vicious influence of that city, come from a population embracing the most vicious and criminal classes in the country, and at the South where the shot-gun was king.

OUR respect for Tilden was at zero before the election, but his boyish egotism since, and desire to be counted in whether elected or not has sent him way down out of sight. On the other hand Hayes' calm, manly and dignified course, willing to abide an honest and fair decision and his determination not to serve unless such a decision is reached, has won our admiration and unqualified praise.

THE Democratic press complained of Grant's being absent from Washington. But Tilden is the worst absentee ever known in office. He is paid a salary of $10,000 a year to attend to the duty of Governor of New York. He has a furnished house at Albany provided by the State. But ever since his nomination he has been attending to and superintending his own election in New York City, and he is still at it. "Reform is necessary."

IF Tilden should prove to be elected we will have in the Presidency a man who holds the theory of the government, which Jefferson Davis attempted to enforce. The South will have recovered possession and control of the executive government, which for four desperate years it sought to destroy. The democratic party is now as always but the tender of the south. Every democratic member of Congress of marked ability is a southerner.

Mr. Chandler's Telegrams.

From the Jacksonville (Fla) Union, Nov. 13.

The leaky condition of some of the telegraph affices in this State has given occasion for the circulation of false reports of dispatches received from the North. The only messages received from Mr. Chandler are the following, and we take pleasure in publishing them verbatim for the information of whom it may concern:

NEW YORK, November 8, 1876

Gen Martin, Chairman:

If your State has gone for Hayes the Democrats will leave nothing undone to take it from us. All may depend on yeur vigilence. Be on your guard everywhere. You must watch. Announce the true returns from every locality without delay. Spare no pains or proper expense to cover these points. Keep me advised, and telegraph me your exact majority as soon as possible.

Z. CHANDLER

NEW YORK, November 8, 1876.

Gov. M. L. Stearns;

Grave importance attaches to the electoral votes of your State, and we invite your most careful svpervision over all the officials receiving, counting, returning, and canvassing votes of every locality.

Z. CHANDLER.

NEW YORK, November 8, 1876

Gen. M. Martin, Chairman:

We are now absolutely certain of 185 votes for Hayes If Florida is safe, and Tilden is sure of the rest. Can you certainly defeat all Democratic attempts, by frauds, false counting, or bribery, to capture it? Answer when sure.

Z. CHANDLER.

NEW YORK; November 9, 1876.

M. Martin:

Dispatches received all right. You must prevent frauds at all hazards.

Z. CHANDLER.

THE Democratic still-hunt has not subsided—still hunting for one electoral vote.

CALIFORNIA has rightly earned the name of the Golden state, and she now bids fair to become the greatest wheat-growing state in the union.

So far as the Roman Catholic Church gives expression to its political preferences, it has made them unhesitatingly in behalf of Mr. Tilden and the Democratic party.

In Connecticut Gov. Tilden received more than his entire majority in three wards of New Haven and three wards of Hartford, the votes of which belong to the lowest classes of these cities.

THE Democratic papers have not yet explained how they can figure a majority of 338 and a gain of 166 in Manitee county. Florida, when the total vote in that county in 1875 was only 326.

THE men whom Col, Bob. Ingersoll called invincible in peace and invisible in war, are coming to the front and wildly declaring that Tilden is elected anyhow and must be counted in, no matter how the voters voted.

MR. BOWLES is reported as still hopeful, and has come up smiling with the remark that there is no man as well fitted for the next office that may be vacant as CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

IT is a startling fact, which ought to be dinned into the intelligent and patriotic people on the whole land, that Mr. Tilden's gains in the north have nearly all been made in the dens of ignorance, superstition, and crime.

Little facts distorted,
Little truths awry.
Make the mighty Roorback
And the campaign Lie.
—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

HERE is the difference. Gov. Hayes says: "Any man fit to be President, or even a candidate of a great party for the office, would prefer to be counted out by fraud, rather than be counted in by fraud of which there is a reasonable suspicion." Gov. Tilden says; "I guess we've got them this time." —*Boston Journal.*

WHEN we look at the States which have voted for Tilden and the majorities they have cast, and consider that they are most of them the same that not long ago attempted to break up the Union, we cannot feel very sorry that they have been defeated of their designs in this instance and "hoisted by their own petard."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

AN exchange gives the suggestion of some person that the following chorus will be appropriate for "the host of patriots who expect post-offices and such:"

"Sound the loud timbrel
O'er Egypt's dark sea,
If Tilden's elected—
There's an office for me-"

A Washington dispatch to the Cleavland *Herald* says: "It has come to light that the Democrats sent agents from New York with funds to intimidate or buy up votes in the three doubtful States, and received favorable accounts from the agents before election. It now appears that the latter pocketed the money. The Democratic leaders in New York are making all their noise on these fictitious figures, and are indignant that the facts do not sustain them."

THE following may be safely spoken of as characteristic:

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 15th 1876.

To Gov. W. P. Kellogg, New Orleans:

In the Presidential game, the Democratic party has a hand filled with stolen cards—Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, New York, and Connecticut—full hand—*flush.* Looking over the top of these stolen cards, across the table, with one hand on a revolver, the old political bulldozer, and chief, shouts to the Republicans: "Don't you touch Louisiana! Don't you steal a card on me! Don't you touch it! The people demand reform!"

R. G. INGERSOLL.

Local Matters.

—"New Church," (Swedenborgian). The services to-morrow morning in Good Templars' Hall will be a Thanksgiving service and sermon, instead of a special service on Thanksgiving day. The sermon will be from the 1st verse of the 104th Psalm, "Oh give thanks unto the Lord for He is good; because His mercy is forever." The public is cordially invited. Seats free.

—THANKSGIVING SUPPER.—The ladies of Rawsonville will give a Thanksgiving supper, Thursday evening, Nov. 30, at the new church, for the purpose of raising money to seat the same. Lovers of Oysters, Turkey, good supper, and a good time, and all interested in having first-class seats, and everybody generally, are invited to help in this enterprise. Admission, free. Supper, 50 cents. BY ORDER OF COM.

—The National Dining Rooms, 126 Jeff. ave, Detroit, J. D. Rice proprietor, has been a success from the beginning. It is run on strictly temperance principles, and it is the aim of the proprietor to give the best meals for the least money of any place in Detroit, hence the success he has obtained and it is a merited success. For no one could be more thorough-going than Mr. R. is, attending to every branch of his business personally.

—The official, according to the *Argus*' don't pan out as we published last week. Bro. Pond is very jealous about the reputation of his paper in the eyes of posterity, and so he dropped us a note enquiring after our returns, feeling quite bad about it. In order to console him we hereby copy the results exact from the *Argus*, which gives Tilden, 552 majority in the county. Robison, 705. (8 votes for the Greenback humbug, and 27, firstborn Prohibition.) We don't hold Pond responsible for the parenthesis clause. Gave Webber 618; Burleigh 743; Judge of Probate, Harriman, over Cheever, 287; Sheriff, Case over Martin, 340; Clerk, Higgins over Tuite, 608; Register, Manly over Judson, 605; Treasurer, Gensley over Fairchild, 351; Prosecuting Attorney, Babbitt over Lawrence, 39. Well here is certainly one case of *e'en almost.* Circuit Court Commissioners, Whitman over Frueauff, 347; Emerick over Church, 91. Here is one Republican monument reared amid the general desolation. Well done young man. The Representative ticket looks better. 1st District, Allen, Rep., over Henderson, Dem., 91 majority. 2d District, Sawyer, Rep, beats Beakes, Dem., 268. Norris, Dem., runs Pierce off the race by 654 votes. In the 1st District friend E. H. Jackson, Prohibitionist, gets 17 votes.

—*The National Sunday School Teacher* for December is a royal good number. Prof. W. S. B. Matthews has in it a second and concluding article on "Sunday School Music," trenchant in its criticisms and discriminating in its praises. Mrs. Jennie F. Willing writes on "Sabbath School Machinery." Rev. Chas. L. Thompson has some capital "Christmas Words" for Sunday School teachers, Miss M. E. Winslow contributes a touching Mission School story entitled "It Pays," and Rev. E. F. Williams a very scholarly article on "Sorcery and Sorcerers." The "Quarterly Review Exercise" and the "Hints for the Annual Review" are indispensable to those who want to make a success of such reviews. The lessons, as usual, are full and exceedingly helpful, while the editorial departments scintillate with good things. Its juvenile companion, *The Little Folks* is very prettily illustrated and admirably adapted to infant classes. Chicago: Adams, Blackmer & Lyon, Pub. Co.

Wonderful Success.

It is reported that BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP has, since its introduction in the United States, reached the immense sale of 40,000 dozen per year. Over 6,000 Druggists have ordered this medicine direct from the Factory, at Woodbury, N. J., and not one has reported a single failure, but every letter speaks of its astonishing success in curing severe Coughs, Colds settled on the Breast, Consumption, or any disease of Throat and Lungs. We advise any person that has any predisposition to weak Lungs, to go to their Druggist, Frank Smith, and get this medicine, or inquire about it. Regular size, 75 cents; Sample Bottle 10 cents. Two doses will relieve any case. Don't neglect your cough.

An Unanswerable Argument.

The strongest argument which can be urged against the advisability of administering such corrosive and nerve-destroying poisons as arsenic and quinine for intermittent and remittent fevers, is the vastly superior success in the prevention and cure of such diseases of a medicine which is the very antipode of the above named drugs, both in respect of its composition and the results wrought by it. Such a medicine is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a purely vegetable preparation, which not only eradicates with wonderful promptitude every trace of fever and ague, and kindred types of malarious disease, from the system, but is a certain preventive of all maladies begotten of miasma-tainted air and water. These results mineral anti-febrile remedies do not effect with certainty, and their continued use entails consequences highly pernicious to the system. The Bitters, on the contrary, not only afford speedy relief, but establish health on a permanent basis.

NEW MUSIC BOOKS!

A BRILLIANT LIST!

The Encore. (75 cts). By L. O. Emerson. For Singing Schools, Conventions, etc.

The Whippoorwill. (50 cts) By W. O. Perkins. Capital collection of songs for Common Schools.

The Shining River. (35 cts). By H. S. & W. O. Perkins. Very beautiful Sabbath School Song Book.

The Salutation. ($1.38). By L. O. Emerson. First Class Collection for Choirs and Singing Schools.

Biographical Sketches of 100 Eminent Musical Composers. ($2.00). By L. B. Urbino. Very interesting.

Dictionary of Musical TERMS. ($5.00). Stainer & Barrett. A magnificent book. Illustrated. Finely bound.

JUST OUT!

THE WORLD OF SONG

THE VOCAL GEM OF THE SEASON!

Bound volume of popular songs. In Boards $2.50, Cloth $3.00. Gilt $4.00.

Either book mailed, post-free, for Retail Price.

LYON & HEALY, Chicago.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For all the purposes of a Family Physic, and for curing Costiveness, Jaundice, Indigestion, Foul Stomach, Breath, Headache, Erysipelas, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Biliousness, Dropsy, Tumors, Worms, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, for Purifying the Blood,

Are the most effective and congenial purgative ever discovered. They are mild, but effectual in their operation, moving the bowels surely and without pain. Although gentle in their operation, they are still the most thorough and searching cathartic medicine that can be employed: cleansing the stomach and bowels, and even the blood. In small doses of one pill a day, they stimulate the digestive organs and promote vigorous health.

AYER'S PILLS have been known for more than a quarter of a century, and have obtained a world-wide reputation for their virtues. They correct diseased action in the several assimilative organs of the body, and are so composed that obstructions within their range can rarely withstand or evade them. Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of everybody, but also formidable and dangerous diseases that have baffled the best of human skill. While they produce powerful effects, they are, at the same time, the safest and best physic for children. By their aperient action they gripe much less than the common purgatives, and never give pain when the bowels are not inflamed. They reach the vital fountains of the blood, and strengthen the system by freeing it from the elements of weakness.

Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates, containing neither calomel nor any deleterious drug, these **Pills** may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar-coating preserves them ever fresh, and makes them pleasant to take; while being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,

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SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

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Is the place to take your

Farm Produce

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CASH

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HIGHEST MARKET PRICE

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Don't fail to come and see us at the old well-known store at the

West End of Congress St. Bridge.

For a fine quality of fresh

BUFFALO ROBES,

Call and examine before purchasing.

527

THE ENEMY OF DISEASE!

THE FOE OF PAIN

TO MAN AND BEAST

Is the Grand Old

MUSTANG LINIMENT,

Which has stood the test of 40 years.

There is no sore it will not heal, no lameness it will not cure, no ache, no pain, that afflicts the human body, or the body of a horse or any other domestic animal that does not yield to its magic touch. A bottle costing 25c., 50c., or $1.00, has often saved the life of a human being, and restored to life and usefulness many a valuable horse.

626-678

The "COMMERCIAL" is the Largest, Best, and Cheapest Paper in the County.

GROCERIES, CROCKERY, GLASSWARE,

—AT—

EASTERLY & SWEET'S.

Come One, Come All.

Teas cheap as the cheapest.—Good as the best in market.

☞Butter and Eggs taken at all times in exchange. We pay the highest market price for Country Produce.☜

Remember the place, Morse's Block, corner of Congress and Washington Streets.

W. H. EASTERLY. 653 CHAS. I. SWEET.

FALL OF 1876.

DRURY & TAYLOR!

Are now prepared for the **FALL TRADE** with a large and well selected stock of

COOK, PARLOR AND HEATING STOVES,

Including some of the most beautiful and best in the market.

We offer for sale the

Our Stock of Hardware, Builders' and House Furnishing Goods is large and complete.

Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper work done to order.

Agents for the GALE CHILLED PLOW.

653-665

CLOTHING!

FALL STOCK JUST OPENED

AT

Clark S. Wortley's

No. 24 Congress Street.

HATS AND CAPS,

All the novelties for

FALL WEAR,

At Wortley's New Store.

Boys' and Children's

CLOTHING!

ALL THE NEW STYLE SUITS,

At Wortley's New Store.

Local Matters.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 25, 1876.

—Notice change in railroad time-tables.

—Mr. J. L. Stone is keeping the best hoel in Manchester.

—If you want to hurt the *Sentinel's* feelngs just hit Catholicism a rap.

—Rev. Dr. Haskell will occupy the pulpit of the Baptist Church to-morrow morning and evening.

—The Kalamazoo Business College is having more new students this year than ever.

—In the University course Miss Helen Potter is to give readings next Monday evening, the 27th.

—Whiston, the humorist, with a select company of vocal and instrumental talent will give a performance at Light Guard Hall, to-night.

—Easterly & Sweet have a greatly improved lamp chimney. Giving a brilliant light, entirely safe in regard to explosions, saving oil and hard to break.

—Rev. Mr. Boyden's sermon to the railroad men last Sunday evening at the Baptist church was highly appreciated. There was a large attendance. The text was "So run that ye may obtain." Make the grand trip of life so as to gain heaven.

—Mr. Watson Barr, at Stony Creek, announced to sell, yesterday, and we presume he did, his property consisting of farming utensils, &c., and a fine stock of horses. We are informed that Mr. B. proposes to make this city his future home. Possessed of a high order of musical talent he will be quite an acquisition to our noted musical force.

—J. Everett Smith has been out West. He was at Colorado on their election day. He says that it was very quiet, no liquor allowed to be sold. He thought that the excessive dry climate and dust was a little too much for him. But come to experience Michigan mud made him sigh for Colorado. As an agricultural country he thinks that it never can excel. But rich in gold, and other minerals and as a great grazing country it cannot well be beat.

—A scene of hallowed interest occurred nearly at the close of Mrs. Reccena B. Norris' life. She partook of the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, at the hands of her present and former pastors, surrounded by her children and grandchildren, bringing her in to close relations with him who had secured for her a purchased redemption on the Cross. Then serenely she passed away to join the company of the redeemed. In view of so useful a life, a serene old age, a calm and happy death, what infidel, what rejecter or neglecter of the Gospel is not compelled to say "Let me die the death of the rightous, and let my last end be like his."

—The Union Sunday School concerts once a quarter prevent 1st, A review by the teacher of his class in the quarter's lessons. 2d, In such a review by the school at large. We consider the quarterly review Sabbath the most important in the entire quarter. Even if the concert union of all the schools was devoted to a review it would be impossible to do justice to the Bible lessons. The superintendent of each school can mark out a review and give each class in his own school a part or several classes. If the present union concerts are to be perpetuated, in the name of many teachers we protest against their occupying the time of the review, during the day session of the Sunday School. Let that Sunday evening be given up to the concert. And there give full scope to the telling of stories, and to Sunday School orations.

—We notice that the Detroit *Evening News* has donned a new dress. Many shrewd observers have queried in regard to the success of the *Evening News*. They have marvelled at its steady growth, while all the time predicting its failure. One thing has certainly been demonstrated, its founder, proprietor and main manager, Mr. James E. Scripps is a natural newspaper man. "To the manor born." He understands the popular demand, the growing demand of this fast age for piquant, concise and pertinent editorials, a vivid, brief portrayal of actual, current events, spicy and sharp hits at the faults of the times. Maintaining radical ideas in such playful form as not to drive off, and yet with such real intended seriousness as to shame the opposer and make a fast friend of the advocate. No other paper could have advocated woman suffrage and absolutely gained votes for it from its natural opposers. Not an easy task keeping the Republican and the Democrat during the last campaign at swords point as to the status of the saucy, impudent little sheet, and yet wonderfully curious as to what it might say, and bound to let slip "only that 2 cents" to satisfy the "aching void." Its lightning presses turning out from 9,000 to 10,000 per hour meet sensational demands. Its low price, favored by the panic, which clammored for a cheap daily, aided the enterprise. Of course the large and remunerative advertising patronage has not only kept the little sheet in a healthy condition, enabling the proprietor to maintain an able editorial staff, but has filled his pockets. But why have all like enterprises before the birth of this one and since failed? Answer. There is one James E. Scripps and one *Evening News*. Now Bro. Scripps avoid even the appearance of evil, every tendeny to cater to puerile, prurient sensationalism. Make your *Evening News* the highest, noblest and best type of what a popular newspaper should be. The moral educator of the people, and Heaven will bless you.

—Letters remaining uncalled for Nov. 23, 1876: D. Barruth, Robt. Bremner (3), Geo. W. Conklin, Thos. Essex, (foreign), E. R. Gates, Jas. Hamby, Frank Harris, Thos. Hayley, A. H. Jackson, Maggie Markle, Ida Miller, David Moss, (2), Jas. Murphy, Mrs. H. M. More, Clara Smith, Estella Teeple, Anna B. Wood.

DIED.

BEGOLE. In Pittsfield, Nov. 11th, '76, James H. Begole, aged 60.

Mr. Begole moved from Wayland, Steuben Co., N. Y., to this State in 1866. He was beloved by every one who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, and had many warm and steadfast friends. He leaves a wife and eight children, who mourn their loss and will greatly miss a husband's care and a father's counsel. The funeral was largely attended at the residence.

WILHOFT'S ANTI-PERIODIC OR FEVER AND AGUE TONIC.—This invaluable and standard family medicine is now a household word and maintains its reputation unimpared. It is indorsed by the medical profession, and prescribed daily in the Charity Hospital and other hospitals in New Orleans. Wilhoft's Tonic is thus highly recommended by the leading medical men of the country, and is worthy of such indorsement.

G. R. Finlay & Co., Proprietors, New Orleans.
For sale by all Druggists. 662-2w

NO FAILURE KNOWN!—There is on record no case where Dr. Morris' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry, and Horehound has failed to give satisfaction. On the other hand, wherever it has been used by our people, in severe colds, coughs, asthma, bronchitis, croup, whooping-cough and consumption, they are enthusiastic in its praise. Containing no opium or other dangerous drug, it does not constipate, and is safe to administer in all conditions of health. This is an important announcement, and the suffering are advised to heed it. Trial size, 10 cts.; large sizes, 50 cts. and One Dollar. Sold by Frank Smith.

Also Agents for Prof. Parker's Pleasant Worm Syrup, which is sure death to worms, pleasant ta take, and requires no physic. Price 25 cents. Try it.

Local and Business Notices.

MRS. GOODING,
(Successor to Mrs. Shrieves), has moved to the store heretofore occupied by her, with an entire new stock of Millinery Goods. She will be glad to see her former patrons, and make new acquaintances. She has a full line of Hats, Velvets, Silks, Plumes, Ornaments, Ladies' Panniers, Ribbons, &c. Felt Hats, 40 cts. each. Frames, 20 cts. each. Prices to suit the times. Call and examine.
Huron St., Ypsilanti, Nov. 22, 1876. 663

TEETH.
From now to the first of January, teeth extracted and new ones inserted for $15.00 per set.
C. S. W. BALDWIN,
663 Dentist, over P. O.

FOUND.
The last of October, a shawl, one mile south of this city. The owner can have the same by proving property, and paying for this notice. Inquire at this office.
Ypsilanti, Nov. 20, 1876. 663-665

FOR SALE CHEAP!
150,000 extra Star and second quality 18 inch shingles. Enquire of H. BATCHELDER.
663-666

CANE CHAIRS RESEATED!
By A. M. Shotwell, at the residence of Rev. J. D. Pierce, 33 Ballard Street, Ypsilanti, Mich. 663-666

E. ELLIOTT, Tailor, Huron St.,
Is now prepared to do all kinds of Tailoring, Cleaning and Repairing. N. B. Gentlemen's cast off clothing bought and sold. Huron St., opposite Jackson's blacksmith shop. 662

FOR SALE, CHEAP!
One two seat buggy, one lumber wagon, one set bobs, all first-class and will be sold very cheap. Inquire at the carriage and general repair shop, East end Congress St, Bridge, Ypsilanti.
662-665 E. WHITE, Prop.

DR. FRANK T. RIPLEY,
Of Boston, Mass., Clairvoyant Physician and Trance Test, Medium, is at Dr. Kellogg's office, Ann Arbor, Mich., where he will remain the coming season. Special attention given to the treatment of Chronic Diseases. Private sittings given for Tests.
662-674

I WILL MAKE YOU
Any kind of knit goods you may want. I make men's and boys' jackets and scarfs, ladies' sacques, leggins, scarfs, nubias and hosiery. Shall be pleased to accomodate you at reasonable prices. Please help me and at the same time help yourself.
E. MURBY,
662-665 41 Summit Street

$1.00
For One Dollar you can secure a membership in the Ladies' Library Association until April 1, 1877. In that way you will get the reading of twenty books, of your own choice, at five cents each. How can you more cheaply and wisely provide for the long winter evenings. The Library will be open each Saturday afternoon. The following is a list of new books just ordered: Aurelia, Ware; Agnes of Torrento, Mrs. Stowe; St. George and St Michael; Malcolm; Geo. Macdonald; Ancient Egypt, Wilkinson; Helen's Babies; Madcap Violet, Black; The Great Conquest, Ellinwood; Memoirs of Pres. Finney; Boys of other Countries, Bayard Taylor; At the Councillors, Marlitt; Turkistan, Eugene Schuyler; The Unseen World, John Fiske; Thomas Wingfold, Curate, Macdonald; The Life and Times of Louisa, Queen o Prussia, E. H. Hudson.

THE HIGHEST AUTHORITY
In New England, the State Assayer of Massachusetts, after a careful analysis of Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer certified that it is the best preparation for its intended purposes that has been exhibited for examination, that its constituents are pure and carefully selected for excellent quality, and that it forms an efficient preparation for promoting the growth of the hair and restoring the original color. This world-renowned preparation is for sale by all druggists.—Record, Red Oak, Iowa. 662-2w

CALL AND EXAMINE
Our Boots before purchasing, we can give you some good bargains.
660 GOODSPEED & CONKLIN.

LADIES,
Call and examine our Kangaroo Button and side lace, best ladies' shoe in the market, at
GOODSPEED & CONKLIN'S.

THE BEST
Stock of Gents' Fine Shoes in the city at the new shoe store.
GOODSPEED & CONKLIN.

A FINE STOCK OF
Men's Boys' and Youths' Boots that can't be beat for quality and prices. Call and examine.
GOODSPEED & CONKLIN.

FOR RUBBER BOOTS,
Arctics, and Overshoes go to
GOODSPEED & CONKLIN'S.

THEY ARE HERE!
Those Cloaks and Cloakings, Beavers, Waterproofs, Ladies' Scarfs, Ties, Sacks and Hoods. The above are in all styles and colors, and must be sold cheap. Please call and examine.
E. M. COMSTOCK & CO.

STILL ALIVE, AND STILL AHEAD!
We have just received our second stock of Fall and Winter Goods, and would like all those who like to see nice Goods and those that are cheap to call and see us.
E. M. COMSTOCK & CO.

LADIES, CALL AND SEE US
And we will show you a full line of Dress Goods in all the latest styles of the seasons. Garnet, Seal Brown, Navy Blue, Green, in fact all the leading colors of the season. Also a full stock of Black Cashmere, Dratdetas, and all wool goods in plain and diagonals. Remember the place, 30 Congress St.
E. M. COMSTOCK & CO.

BUY YOUR BOOTS AND SHOES OF
660 GOODSPEED & CONKLIN.

NO OLD STOCK,
All new Goods, at New Prices at
GOODSPEED & CONKLIN'S.

PLEASE REMEMBER
That we sell the following goods at prices to suit you all: Corsets, Collars and Cuffs, Kid Gloves, Hosiery, Ties, Handkerchiefs, Rushings, Belts and Bustles. In fact a full line of Notions.
E. M. COMSTOCK & CO.

WANTED!
A good milch cow. C. R. PATTISON.

A CARD.
To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York City.658-6w

AGENTS WANTED!
A rare chance to make money. Address I. D. KELLOGG, Battle Creek, Mich 642-694

SHIPPING TAGS
Printed at this office, cheaply and handsomely done.

A REMEDY FOR HARD TIMES.
Go buy your Groceries of J. A. WILLIAMS & Co. and save money 653

WELL,
What is the matter now. I can tell you if you want to know. J. A. WILLIAMS & Co. are selling the boss Jap. tea for 50 cts.

SCHOOL BOOKS
At the News Depot.

THE NEWS OFFICE,
At Terrill's, is the place to get School Books.
650

IF YOU WANT SCHOOL BOOKS,
Go to Terrill's, at the News Office.

PEOPLE BRAG
On our Teas, and thank us for the can.
500
are to be given away in the next thirty days at
643 The American Tea Store,
27 Congress Street.

BUY YOUR SCHOOL BOOKS
At TERRELL'S.

C. LANG
Is carrying on the Hardware business north of John Boyce's shoe store. He sells Stoves, Tinware, etc. Repairing and job work in all its branches. If you wish anything in his line, call, and he will try to please you. 612

YOUR INTERESTS
Require you to try our 75 cent Japan Tea, and learn our prices on Sugars, At the American Tea Store,
643 H. A. WEEKS & CO.

FOR SALE.
Cheap Buggy for sale, but pretty fair one. Apply at this office, or call on Dr. S. W. Pattison.

MRS. HINCHELL
Does Clothes Cleaning and repairing; and she also dyes dresses in all colors, and men's wardrobe. Bring on your soiled apparel and I will make it new.
No. 5 Washington St. 564

BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS
Can be bought at cost at the depository kept by E. M. COMSTOCK & CO., for the American Bible Society.

THE REASON WHY
So many are buying Goods, Cheap. Prices will tell and people will tell the price. 27 Congress St.
643 H. A. WEEKS & CO.

AT THE AMERICAN TEA STORE,
May always be found a full line of Teas, Coffees, Spices, Syrups, Molasses, Sugars, and all kinds of Fish, foreign and domestic fruits, &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,
H. A. WEEKS & CO.

WAGONS, CARRIAGES & SLEIGHS
Of all descriptions, repaired or made to order, of first-class material and workmanship, at the Carriage and General Repair Shop east end of Congress Street bridge, Ypsilanti.
N. B.—I will do better work, and more of it, for the same amount of money, than any other shop in town. Call, and I will prove it.
614 E. WHITE, Proprietor.

A. L. COREY,
Manufacturer of Corey's Patent Elastic Expansion Rubber Pump Bucket, for Chain Pumps. The Champion Bucket of the world. Headquarters at M. B. Grant's factory, corner Adams and Michigan Streets, Ypsilanti, Mich.

YPSILANTI MARKETS.

Corrected weekly by W. H. YOST.

YPSILANTI, Nov. 24, 1876.

APPLES—Dried, 4@5
BUCK FLOUR—$2.50@$3.00.
BEANS— $1.00@1.25
BUTTER—18@25
CLOVER SEED—$8.00@8.50
CORN—40c@45 per bu.
CHICKENS—Dressed 7c.@8
CHICKENS—Live, 5c.
DRESSED HOGS, $5.50@.000
EGGS—Command 17@18c.
HAY—$8@10 per ton according to quality.
HIDES—@5½ cts
HONEY—In cap, 20c@00.
HAMS—12 ½c.
LARD—The market stands at 14@15c.
ONIONS—$0.75 @ $0.90 per bbl.
OATS, NEW, 30@34
PORK—In bbl.—$20.00@22.00
POTATOES—70@80
TIMOTHY SEED—$2.25@$0.00
TURKEYS—Live, 8c.
WHEAT, EXTRA—$1.30.
" No. 1 — 1.20
" No. 2 — 1.10.
" RED — 1.20.

Look here man! Are you going to want a pair of Gloves or Mittens this fall? If so do not purchase until you have examined the stock and prices of J. A. WILLIAMS & CO.

GRAND EXCURSION.

Down the Huron river, stopping at Rawsonville, Bellville, visiting all points of interest. Hoofing it back if you please, arriving home when you please. A rare chance for pleasure to all those who purchase their Groceries of J. A. WILLIAMS & CO. The excursionists go for J. A. WILLIAMS & CO.'S 50 cent Tea.

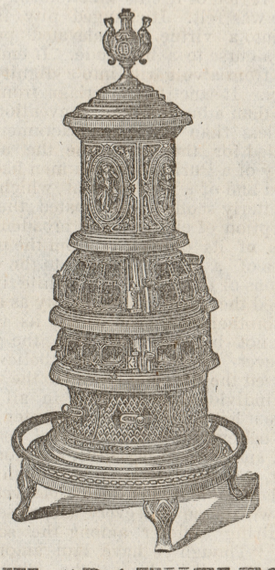
What heaps of eggs, what large amounts of nice butter, because they know that they get a good price.

J. H. SAMPSON's HARDWARE STORE.

HAVE YOU SEEN

The Best Cook Stove in the World.

CALL AND EXAMINE THE



NEW "DAUNTLESS"
BASE BURNER, for 1876.

Job work done at short notice at

J. H. Sampson's
DEPOT HARDWARE STORE

Not cheap Boots & Shoes

—BUT—

Boots and Shoes CHEAP,

AT THE

PEOPLE'S SHOE STORE.

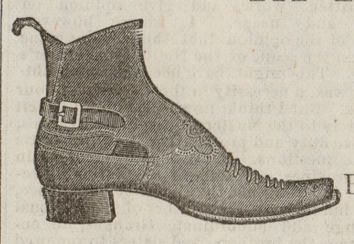
Hewitt & Champion

BOOTS AND SHOES.

FOR YOUR BEAUTIFUL
Summer Stock of Shoes, Gaiters, and Boots, new styles,

Go Right to the
CENTER OF ATTRACTION.

W. R. DAVIS',
South side Congress Street, is the **Headquarters for Ypsilanti.**



The Lee Shoe,
BEST WEARING and FITTING SHOE IN THE MARKET.

OHIO AND INDIANA

Can go where and how they please, but it still remains a fact that Frank Smith's Emporium is THE Emporium! If you go there you are sure to be well received, shown good goods, and lots of them at low prices, and induced to purchase if possible.

His News Depot will supply everything you want in that line. Subscribe, then, for your Papers and Magazines. You can often save money and never lose your papers if you get from the Emporium.

You can't get any but the best of Drugs, Medicines and Liquors there if you try.

You will find the largest and best assortment of Wall Paper in the County. You will find any kind of a Blank Book, School Book, and lots of other books. You will find Pocket Knives, warranted good or no sale, Paints, Oils, Glass, &c. And with all your finding, and the best of all, you will find you can save money and time by going to the Emporium as soon as you have a want to supply.

This is a true account of what is to happen every day for weeks to come to a great many of the good people of Ypsilanti and vicinity.

ROBBINS & SWEET

Have just received a stock of **New Goods** for the **Winter Trade,** comprising the newest styles in

Plain and Plaid Worsted Dress Goods.

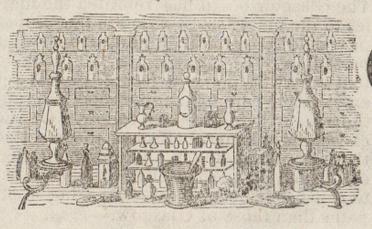
We wish to call special attention to our **Ladies Ready Made**

Cloaks, Shawls, Waterfroofs, Felt Skirts, Corsets, Hosiery, Nubias, Scarfs, and Silk Ties, Ladies Fur top, and Gauntlet Gloves,

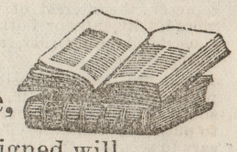
In endless variety. In Ladies', Gent's, and Children's **Underwear,** the Largest and Cheapest Stock in the City. In Ladies' and Children's Wool Hose we have them that are as heavy as home made. Ask to see them. **Fine Cloths, Cassimeres, Hats and Caps, and**

READY MADE CLOTHING!

All of which we offer at lowest prices.



ONE YEAR MORE



For the Glory of the Trade,

During the Centennial the undersigned will Offer GOODS at PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION.
New Wall Papers and Borders,
New Books and Stationery,
New Pictures and Picture Frames,
New Perfumery and Toilet Articles,
New Fancy Goods and Toys,
New Croquet and other Games,
New Pocket Books and Cutlery,
NEW GOODS ARE COMING ALMOST EVERY DAY.
Including the above, with
Drugs and Medicines, Paints, Oils, Glass, Dye Stuffs,
Window Glass, Baby Carriages,
Travelling Baskets and Bags, Bird Cages, and many other Goods, all in good order, on sale.
☞ Personal Attention to business and Carefulness in Dispensing Drugs and Medicines.

E. SAMSON.

YPSILANTI, March 18, '76. 627

THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

Address of the Worthy Master—The Worthy Lecturer's Report.

The following extracts are taken from the address of Worthy Master John T. Jones, of Arkansas, to the National Grange at its recent session in Chicago:

At the last session of this body several important amendments to the Constitution were proposed and subsequently ratified by the State Granges, of which proclamation was duly made.

As a part of the system and plan of the organization and government of the co-operative societies of Great Britain, which it was our purpose to adopt, these rules, with some slight changes, will be most valuable, but taken alone they are a disjointed link in a chain, the perfection of which by our British friends has been the work of their educated, thinking, practical men, for the last thirty-five years. The fraction which we have given our Order has been utilized to an extent which we can only conjecture. Hundreds, and it may be thousands, of co-operative stores have been established in the various States and Territories of the Union, with various amounts of share capital, and perhaps as various in other features and in their fortunes. They are without a head or connecting link, "like so many islands in the sea, without even a boat plying from one to the other"—without that principle of unity which is the life of co-operations and the guiding star of humanity.

With the perfection of our system of organization, is the necessity of educating our members in the true principles of co-operation. Let us follow the example of our English friends in this also. Through their courtesy I have received a large number of tracts, with the proceedings of their co-operative Congress from 1868 to the present time, making a most valuable collection of co-operative literature. We have to reach the minds of many who are ignorant, and to stimulate in them a thirst for knowledge. The latter, which is the first requisite, is better accomplished by living missionaries. If we could send out some of the friends of co-operation (who could be named) to act as pioneers in this work, we would soon see a large demand for co-operative intelligence.

It may be thought by some who take a solely sentimental view of our organization, that I am giving an undue prominence to its *material* objects. If so, I cannot think they have studied the deep philosophy, pure morality, lofty virtue, and genuine religion, that underlies *co-operative life*. Rightly understood, it is the practical realization of Christian ethics. The silent virtues of temperance, forethought, just dealing, and fellowship in work, will do more to correct the moral disorders which darken our land, and have tainted our Government, as well as trade and commerce, than all the penal statutes that have been or can be devised. The material, moral, social and intellectual influences are in near connection with each other. The most material things have great influence on mental subjects, a sentiment that ages ago the poet Homer gave vent to, in saying that "when *man* becomes *slave* he loses half his virtue."

At the last session of this Grange much interest was expressed in the action which had been taken by the co-operative societies of Great Britain to inaugurate a system of exchange between them and the agricultural producers in this country, and in their friendly messages to our Order, through their special deputation, and subsequent correspondence with our Executive Committee, which I was directed, by a resolution of this body, to continue, as I did, until a point was reached when, in my judgment, with the approval of the Executive Committee, it became expedient to send a special commissioner to confer with the authorities in those societies upon this subject, and to represent our ideas and interest in this connection. Brother J. W. A. Wright was appointed to this office, and it affords me sincere pleasure to bear testimony to the ability, dignity and grace with which he discharged its important duties. Complications of a very serious character had arisen through the misrepresentations of unfriendly parties, the character and extent of which were unknown to us until ascertained by our Commissioner, after his arrival in England. These matters were fully discussed in the Co-operative Congress which met at Glasgow in April last, the courtesy of opening and closing the discussion having been extended to our Commissioner. The result was a reassurance of that body of the earnestness and integrity of our Order in these negotiations, and their reference to Mr. Neale and our Commissioner, by whom important modifications and changes of the original articles were agreed upon, submitted to the Executive Committee of the Company on the other side, and assented to by that Committee.

The plan of organizing the American section of this Association, which I submit, may be improved by your joint wisdom and united intelligence of the extended field for which it is designed. By some it may be regarded as yielding much of the authority and fostering care, which our Constitution wisely provides the National Grange shall exercise, directly and through subordinate Granges, over the business interests of our Order, in only becoming an "*advisory body*."

On the other hand it might be objected that the National Grange is not elected by those who may be stockholders in the enterprise alone, but by the representatives of all the members, and therefore should not exercise supervision over their interests. Of these opposite opinions the last would lead to consequences, I think, fatal to our Order, and our cherished hopes. The purposes of our Order are so blended, each so in harmony with the others, and so dependent upon one another, the separation of one, and especially that one which is the life-blood of the whole, would paralyze the system. It is not to the share capital in these enterprises that our members will look for greatest benefits, but in the facilities they will afford for the sale of our products and the purchase of our supplies. The member that holds but a single share will be entitled to the same benefits, and have an equal voice with the member holding the maximum. Some of our members may not be able to take a single share, yet such may contribute to the profits, *by their custom*, more than others holding the maximum of shares. Shall such members have no representation in a purely Patron's enterprise, to the support of which they contribute perhaps the largest share?

A Co-operative Congress, elected by stockholders, could not be more responsible, or represent the interest of their constituents more intelligently or faithfully, than a body chosen from the Order, as is this National Grange.

That we have opposition to our plans, powerful, and energetic, we know, but the source from which it comes should nerve us to put forth whatever effort may be necessary to secure to the toiling farmer the rightful profit of his industry, as a prerequisite to the proper development of what are called "the higher objects of our order." Do we not see an educational power of the highest kind underlying this co-operative movement for the great masses of our people? The further we have gone the fairer and wider the prospect before us. Do we mean to go on? Have we faith enough in the principles of our Association to follow them wherever they may tend? I trust we have, and that we shall take our forward steps in the reorganization of labor, and therefore of society, carefully and steadily, but resolutely, and with a perfect indifference to the abuse and opposition which we must of course look for, until *manhood* shall cease to pay tribute to *money;* conscious as our limited education in these principles has made us, in some dim way, of that highest mystery of our human life, which can only be adequately described in words with which I hope all of us are familiar, "That we are members one of another, so that if one member suffers all suffer, and if one member rejoices all rejoice."

I cannot too strongly urge the importance of such action at the present session as will fix permanently the headquarters, and secure a suitable building for the National Grange. Your advice to the State and Subordinate Granges on this subject at the last session, so well given, would receive much greater force by your own example.

The money in our Treasury, which might be used for this purpose, is rapidly diminishing by donations. While we have any considerable sum on hand urgent appeals will be made for donations in the interest of our membership in States having suffered from insects and drought. No amount that can be appropriated from our National Grange Treasury would afford an appreciable relief, so divided. This should be the work of our Subordinate Granges and members blessed with abundance, and I rejoice to say they have not been unmindful of such obligations.

THE WORTHY LECTURER'S REPORT.

The following is the report of the Worthy Lecturer, Mr. Smedley, of Iowa:

WORTHY MASTER: In compliance with the instructions of the Worthy Master of the National Grange and the Executive Committee, based on calls from Masters of State Granges, I have devoted nearly all the time since our last session to the work of my office. In answering these calls, I have labored in fourteen States, and am gratified to report that the condition of the Order in nearly all of these States is most encouraging. The principles underlying our organization seem to have taken deep hold of the hearts of its members, and, as the work of organization is nearly finished, they are turning their attention in those practical directions where real success is to be found. It has seemed to have been expected of me in many localities, to exemplify the unwritten work, and give opinion on law and usage. I have, however, been of the opinion that this did not come within the scope of the National Lecturer's duty. This might have been, and undoubtedly was, a necessity in the early days of our work. But I think now this should be left entirely to the Masters of the State Granges, whose duty and prerogative it is to settle these questions. I have regarded it more in the province and duty of the National Lecturer to strengthen the authority, confidence, and influence of the officers of the National Grange and subordinate Granges, to encourage the brothers and sisters to renewed activity, to point out and urge the necessity for such an organization as this, and to suggest in a general way those practical methods by which the desired results may be obtained.

In doing this I have earnestly sought to impress the importance of the individual responsibility of members in the work in which we are engaged. This point seems to me to be the key to our success. When we have become convinced that on each individual member of the Order, brother and sister, rests a responsibility that each does his or her part in the work so essential to the general good, success is insured.

I have been everywhere received in the kindest and most fraternal spirit—a spirit which left the regret that I could only meet a small portion of the urgent calls for my services.

I had never before realized the importance of this branch of our work. The very fact of an officer of the National Grange visiting our members seems to encourage and strengthen the cause and incite to renewed efforts. It is of the highest importance that the bond of fraternity between the constituted authorities and the Sub-Granges should be made as close as possible. I cannot refrain from expressing my obligations to the Masters and officers of the State Granges where it has been my lot to labor. They have done everything in their power to make a work (which at best is a laborious one) as easy and pleasant as possible. From officers of National and State Granges I have received constant encouragement and sympathy. And the interest and fraternal kindness manifested in every community where I have been has strengthened my faith, and more than ever taught me that it only needs that we as an Order should be faithful to the trust given to us to make this Order, under the providence of God, what it is designed to be, the instrument which is to elevate, strengthen, and educate the producing classes of our Nation.

Salting the Streets in Winter.

Looking out well ahead, as their countrymen generally get credit for doing, the members of the Glasgow Police Board had this slovenly and dangerous practice under discussion a few days ago. The gentleman who brought the subject before the meeting showed that there had been a considerable increase in deaths from lung disease in the city in 1875 over the previous year, and that there was medical testimony to the fact that these and other deaths were distinctly traceable to the saturation of foot passengers' boots in the morning with the frozen brine, which kept the feet damp and cold the whole of the subsequent day. It is well to remember that besides the intense coldness of the mixture—five degrees below zero, or thirty-seven degrees of frost—snow brine does not dry up as speedily as water alone would; and after several saturations in the mixture, boots never become thoroughly dry afterwards. The salting of streets is equally productive of injury to horses. It was stated by the speaker that during last winter three of the largest horse proprietors in Glasgow had laid up, from this cause alone, in one case fifteen, in another forty, and in a third no fewer than one hundred horses, the ailments of those animals having been produced by their wading through the snow and salt that had been mixed on the streets. This, we believe, was not a rare experience with the proprietors of horses in London last year, although the salt appears to have been scattered about with a less lavish hand in London than in Glasgow. What the authorities empowered the omnibus companies to do, was in both cities also practiced without permission by the tradesmen, in order to dissolve the snow on the footpaths, while at the same time they frequently neglected to remove the sludge. The Glasgow board has remitted the matter to the magistrates, who are the proper parties to deal with it, and, from what passed at the meeting, it is probable that they will do so effectually; and set an example which the metropolitan authorities will do well to follow. Of the exceedingly baneful effect of the practice there can be no doubt, and the population of London are perhaps still worse prepared to resist the effects of these freezing footpaths than those of Glasgow.—*Iron.*

Big Spiders.

The sands of the steppes of Central Asia are the abiding-place of many species of loathsome and poisonous "creeping things." Mr. Schuyler speaks of a phalange (*Solpuga araneoides*), one of the long-legged spiders known popularly as the Harvestman, or the Grandfather-Gray-beard, which has long hair, "and, when walking, seems as large as one's two fists." This formidable beast is given to biting when irritated, and with its jaws makes four little holes in the flesh. The bite is poisonous, though not deadly. Its victim feels at first no more discomfort than from the sting of a gnat; but, after a time, the pain spreads over the whole body, and is accompanied with fever and great exhaustion. A Chinese officer states, in his travels in Turkistan, that the body of the largest *Solpugas* is the size of a butternut; and that of the smaller ones, of a walnut. Spiders of such dimensions, with their big, hairy bodies lifted up on long, stout legs, must be as frightful an adversary as one would be likely to encounter in any experience amid the haunts of wild animals.

FIFTEEN THOUSAND Centennial medals of bronze have been awarded.

Religious.

WAITING.

A LITTLE longer on the earth still waiting,
Ere this frail body sleep;
A few more sorrows, then to be forever
Where none can grieve or weep.

A little longer ere this weary spirit,
So burdened and oppressed,
Shall rise, upborne on angels' wings to Heaven,
Where there is perfect rest.

A little longer praying to my Savior,
For guidance day by day;
Then, clothed in shining raiment, walking with Him
Along the golden way.

When in that Heavenly land, loved friends surrounding,
How light earth's griefs will seem—
As one, awaking in a home of beauty,
Forgets a troubled dream.

—*S. T. Walker, in N. Y. Observer*

The Revival in Chicago.

THE evidences are unmistakable that the work in progress at the Tabernacle is more and more a power. We do not know that any estimate is yet made of the number of conversions, but they must have amounted to several hundred, even during the past week. The remarkable degree to which the attendance is sustained, night after night, in spite of storm and threatenings of storm, of itself indicates that if at one time most of the large audiences were drawn by mere curiosity, that stage is far past. After five weeks of such meetings curiosity would be fully satisfied, while motives more strenuous than any so inspired are necessary to bring people out by thousands in spite of wind, rain and mire. The thronged inquiry rooms, besides, the signs of deep feeling, the bright, happy faces of rejoicing ones—these are proofs not to be mistaken that "truly God is in the place." We learn of some instances of conversion not through any direct influences of the meeting, which show that there is an indirect one, felt as a subtle, pervading element, which can be nothing else but the spirit of God striving with men.

Last Sunday was, in some respects, the most remarkable day yet. All the meetings were thronged, and alive with enthusiasm. The Tabernacle was filled in the evening half an hour before the time of service, and an overflowing meeting was accordingly held at Farwell Hall, conducted by Mr. Jacobs, who was assisted by Mr. Sankey. At the latter place, also, a special German service was held at three o'clock, with a very large attendance. The general feeling in regard to the great work now in progress was expressed by Prof. Fiske, of the Chicago Theological Seminary, at the Tabernacle, on Sunday evening, when he said: "My friends, this is not the work of man, nor of any number of men; it is the work of God."—*Chicago Standard, Nov. 9.*

The Work of Christ.

THE effects, then, of the work of Christ are even to the unbeliever indisputable and historical. It expelled cruelty; it curbed passion; it branded suicide; it punished and repressed an execrable infanticide; it drove the shameless impurities of heathendom into a congenial darkness. There was hardly a class whose wrongs it did not remedy. It rescued the gladiator; it freed the slave; it protected the captive; it nursed the sick; it sheltered the orphan; it elevated the woman; it shrouded as with a halo of sacred innocence the tender years of a child. In every region of life its ameliorating influence was felt. It changed pity from a vice into a virtue. It elevated poverty from a curse to a beatitude. It ennobled labor from a vulgarity into a dignity and a duty. It sanctified marriage from little more than a burdensome convention into little less than a blessed sacrament. It revealed for the first time the angelic beauty of a Purity of which men had dispaired and of a Meekness at which they had utterly scoffed. It created the very conception of charity, and broadened the limits of its obligation from the narrow circles of a neighborhood to the widest horizons of the race. And while it thus evolved the idea of humanity as a common brotherhood, even where its tidings were not believed—all over the world, wherever its tidings were believed, it cleansed the life, and elevated the soul of each individual man. And in all lands where it has molded the character of its true believers, it has created hearts so pure, and lives so peaceful, and homes so sweet, that it might seem as though those angels who had heralded its event had also whispered to every depressed and despairing sufferer among the sons of men, "Though ye have lain among the pots, yet shall ye be as the wings of a dove, that is covered with silver wings, and her feathers like gold."—*Farrier's Life of Christ.*

Afraid to Swear Alone.

THE wicked practice of swearing, which is so common as to offend the ear in every hotel and almost in every street, is often mere bravado. Boys think it sounds manly to be profane, and men think it gives force and character to their sayings. Unlike most other vices, it is done openly, and is intended by the swearer for other people's ears. It is a public sin against God, and a public insult to all good men. The boldest blasphemers are often the greatest cowards.

"I will give you ten dollars," said a man to a profane swearer, "if you will go into the village graveyard at twelve o'clock to-night, and swear the same oaths you have uttered when you are alone with God."

"Agreed," said the man; an easy way to make ten dollars."

"Well, come to-morrow, and say you have done it, and you shall have the money."

Midnight came. It was a night of great darkness. As he entered the cemetery not a sound was heard; all was still as death. Then came the gentleman's words to his mind. "Alone with God!" rang in his ears. He did not dare to utter an oath, but fled from the place crying, "God be merciful to me, a sinner!" *Church Union.*

Terrible Fight Between Polar Bears.

The Cologne *Gazette* contains an account of a combat which took place in the Zoo logical Gardens of that city between two Polar bears, which, that journal remarks, "a Roman emperor would assuredly have paid a million sestertii to witness." These two bears had been brought from Spitzberg five years ago, and had been placed in a large pit, with a tank in the center.

Until within the last few days they had remained upon excellent terms with each other, but last week a quarrel occurred between them, the result of which was that the female bear took refuge upon the summit of a large rock in one corner of the pit. The male did not attempt to follow her, and she remained there three days, when, pressed by hunger, she descended again. As soon as the male bear saw her he immediately rushed at her and attacked her with his forepaws. The keepers attempted to separate them, and belabored the male with heavy iron bars, but the bones in the head of the Polar bear are so much harder than those of the ordinary bear that these blows took no effect. The male bear continued to wreak his vengence upon his companion, and, after having almost torn her body into ribbons, he dragged her to the bottom of the tank and held her there until he felt assured that all sign of life was extinct. He then brought her body back to the floor of the pit and dragged it round the tank for nearly an hour. After this he withdrew into his sleeping den to rest from his labors, and the keepers at once closed the iron bars upon him.

Having examined the body of the dead bear, they found that it had received more than a hundred wounds; the neck and head were crushed almost to a jelly, and the flesh was hanging in strips from the back and sides. During the whole combat neither of the bears uttered a cry or sound of any kind; but, except in this particular, it must have borne a singular resemblance to what may sometimes be seen in Lancashire without paying a million sestertii.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

Trading with the Japs.

THE following bit of experience in buying goods at the Centennial Exhibition is related by a visitor, and will be relished by many who have had similar treatment:

"Looking at the pottery in the Japanese Bazaar I espied a flower-pot which struck my fancy, and I inquired the price."

"'Four dollaire,' was the response from a youthful Jap.

"The price suiting as well as the article, I determined to take it on my way out, and in the afternoon again approached the bazaar with that object. This time there was a leathery old Oriental in attendance, with a face like that of a wrinkled old monkey, who upon being asked the price answered:

"'Eight dollaire!'

"'No,' I said, throwing up four fingers, 'it was four dollars this morning.'

"The old heathen opened a mouth like a gash in a side of sole leather, and, displaying a row of yellow fangs, from which the gums had receded, ejaculated:

"'Oh, noa, he is *eight* dollaire.'

"As I retreated, I noticed in the little garden which surrounds the bazaar the same kind of flower-pots, in some of which were plants, and I tried the custodian of these, a sober, chestnut complexioned Jap.

"'How much are those?'

"'Six dollaire.'

"Again I explained they were four dollars in the morning, but was only answered by a quiet grin and:

"'Six dollaire.'

"Approaching the bazaar once more, I waited until the withered old swindler was called for a few minutes, and then hailing the youngest and most amiable-faced Jap I could select, I touched the flower-pot again and asked:

"'How much?'

"The youthful son of Japan picked it up, looked at it, trying to estimate its value, and then, turning to me, said, evidently at hazard:

"'Four dollaire an half.'

"And I carried it off at the fourth price at which it had been offered me during the day."—*Boston Commercial Bulletin.*

One Way of Enlivening Society.

EARLY in the season—say in November—the owner of a cozy little home sent a note to families embracing thirty or forty of his friends—no more than his double rooms would seat comfortably—stating that he should be "at home" Friday evenings, during the winter, from seven to eleven, and should be glad to have them come when they pleased, do as they pleased and go when they pleased. They were requested to come in without ringing, and soon learned to dispose of their wrappings and themselves without troubling any one. The rooms were brightly lighted, well warmed, and as much ventilated as our brainless system of house-building would admit of. There were tables for those who wished to play cards, or other games; an open piano and music for the musically-inclined; books, magazines and papers strewn about; easy chairs around the fire for story-tellers or visitors. No "refreshments" were served, but in one corner was a table with apples and popped corn, or walnuts and raisins, candy—or, on especially cold nights, an urn of coffee and a plate of doughnuts—to which all were invited to help themselves, or others, as they wanted. Husbands, wives or young people came alone or together, as was convenient; stayed according to their pleasure; did as they wished, and went, as they came, without more ceremony than a cheery "good-night." The meetings were called "Informals," and whether the number in attendance were ten or forty made no difference, for there was no expense or special trouble of preparation. It was proposed to have them rotate; but the objection was held valid, that by so doing there would always be with some an uncertainty as to the place of meeting; rivalries in "entertainment" would creep in; dressing up would come to be thought essential; and so the characteristic charm of the gatherings be dispelled. They, therefore, continued as they begun, and were efficient in killing off, for those concerned, at least, the old stand-up parties, on one side, and preventing a social stagnation on the other.—*Golden Rule.*

POTATOES and all vegetables, in place of boiling, should be cooked by steam, else they must be more or less water-soaked. The simplest and cheapest steamer is easily had by having a steamer made to fit the large iron kettle that every kitchen has. The steamer, of tin, made to fit the kettle, the sides fitting down, say one inch, a snug, perfect fit; one inch from this rim is a bottom with holes cut in it, half an inch in diameter and one inch apart. The steamer, like a basin with straight or perpendicular sides, nine inches deep, a tin cover to fit perfectly tight, the cover made to run up higher in the middle two or three inches. This steamer can be made for $1.50, probably. When stewing fruit, put it in an earthen dish; set dish and all in the steamer. The fruit then does not waste its flavor as when stewed with water. Steam puddings, instead of boiling, if you would retain the flavor.—*Experienced Housekeeper.*

THE gross earnings of the Central Pacific Railroad for September were $1,886,000, and for the first nine months of the year $13,143,200, against $10,305,200 for the corresponding nine months of 1874. The business of the road has been steadily increasing every since its completion, in 1868.

AMONG the homeless poor of New York are 40,000 vagrant children.

Our Young Readers.

SWEET LITTLE NAN.

I WONDER, I wonder,
If any one can
Tell how dearly we love
Our sweet lit le Nan?
So winning and playful,
So witty and wise,
Her cute little ways
And funny replies.
Her mouth is a rosebud
And sunshine her curls;
Her eyes violets blue,
Her teeth rows of pearls.
Such a wee little foot
In the tiny blue shoe,
And cunning fat hands
Finding mischief to do.
Up in the morning
As soon as 'tis light,
The naughtiest mischief
Her greatest delight.
Out in the garden
To pull off the heads
Of the prettiest flowers
Just peeped from their beds.
At grandmamma's basket
To scatter the spools;
Into the workshop
To meddle with tools.
In her pretty white frock
As fair as the snow,
Into the coal-scuttle,
Black as a sloe.
With her troublesome ways,
She's the veriest sprite,
And yet, like an angel,
When weary at night
At her dear mamma's knee
She kneels down to pray,
And lisps out "Our Father"
In sweep baby way.
And when on her pillow
She sinks to repose,
Her fair brow grows fairer,
Her cheek deeper glows.
Her bright hair more golden
In clustering rings,
She seems more like an angel
With folded, hid wings.
We hover around her—
We hope and we pray,
That no summons may come
To waft her away.
Oh spare her, dear Father,
For many a year!
Oh, what would our world be
Without her bright cheer?
I wonder, I wonder,
If any one can
Tell how dearly we love
Our sweet little Nan.

—*Lucy Snow, in Christian Union.*

THE STRANGER'S STORY.

"That boy will break my heart!" was the passionate exclamation of a respectable-looking woman, as, with an appealing look, she addressed a strange gentleman who passed by at the time. A large, overgrown boy, of more than fifteen years, had leaped over a fence the moment before, and now, feeling himself beyond her reach, stood laughing defiantly at his mother, who had undertaken to reprove him for some mean conduct. Without making reply, the stranger turned a severe look upon the boy, which had the effect of checking his mirth and changing his color a little, and then, advancing to the rails and resting his arms upon them, related the following story, which might have been profitable to both his hearers:

"There is, perhaps, nothing more painful than to see children, and especially large boys, who ought to know better, uncivil and disrespectful to their superiors, but particularly so to their parents. When I was a boy myself, I regret to say, I fell into the very same sad fault, for which I was not alone blameworthy. I was considered remarkably smart for my years, and my singularly wise sayings and doings delighted admiring friends; I suppose I was looked upon by my parents as a young Solomon. They generally brought me into the parlor for the express purpose of entertaining company. But I remember that I was wise enough to understand and mark well all the praises they heaped upon me. All my wisdom was gathered from my friends, and yet they gave me credit for originality in everything I said or did. By these aids I soon discovered my great importance, and this made me very impertinent—a pest and a scourge to my parents.

"When I had grown up to the age at which I ought to have been a pleasure to them, I was disobedient and sadly disrespectful. When I think of the irreverence I was guilty of, and which they tolerated in me for a moment, I feel to this day crimson with shame. And if I thought it could make amends for my youthful vileness, I should like to undergo now the floggings which I ought to have received then. I was permitted to call my father such slang names as 'governor,' 'the boss,' 'the old man,' 'John,' and such like, to his very face, and he heard it good-naturedly and laughed. That most sacred of all names, mother, was seldom applied to her who loved me more than any other human being; I usually called her 'the old woman,' or 'Mary,' humorously, of course, and thought it looked well.

"This bad training showed on me everywhere else. At school, the teacher was a firm man, a first-class disciplinarian, and kept me in my place well; but I disliked him for what I styled his severity, and behaved as disrespectfully and disobediently as I well dared. I was afraid of an open conflict with him, knowing that, in that case, I must have fared poorly. In secret, however, I did what I could to disaffect the other scholars and make them disrespectful. In this I succeeded admirably, especially among the larger body. We could all plot mischief against him and sneer at him behind his back. His rebuke made us angry and revengeful, and we consoled ourselves with the hope of paying him for it when we grew up. In the meantime we enjoyed ourselves delightfully in making game of him, much to the entertainment of the scholars generally. I was the prime mover in these annoyances, and it never occurred to my mind that my heartless conduct could receive a sudden and unexpected check.

"On one occasion he reproved me. Thinking myself master of the situation, I tossed my head in defiance, and sneered contemptuously, looking for the approval of my rude companions. But before I had time to think what I was doing, the teacher made my ear ring with a blow of his open hand. I staggered a little, but instantly recovering myself, and shrugging my shoulders in contempt, dared him to repeat it. He commanded me to leave the room; glad of the opportunity, I went, and closing the door with an impudent farewell, ended my school education.

"In Sunday School I was even worse. I knew that my teacher had no means of enforcing his instruction, except by moral suasion. I was irreverent, even in the most sacred things. I turned my pious teacher's instruction into ridicule to make the others laugh. More than once I used bad language to his face, and I am now convinced that he was a man of more than ordinary grace, or his temper could not have brooked my conduct for a moment Yet, strange to say, I never knew of his having made any effort to obtain my removal out of his class. I think his prayers were answered, however, by my suddenly leaving the place. I went to business and was there but a month when my bad manners were directed towards my employer. He told me quietly that I might go home to my father; I went. I tried several other places with a similar unhappy result—*unhappy* for me; *happy* for my employers

"I had now grown up to be a young man and knew that I was losing my time, that I could never be worth anything in the world. In weeks of despondency I had time to reflect. I saw that I had been turned out of school for my insubordination; that I had been disrespectful to my Sabbath School teacher, though he desired my best interests; that my ill-breeding had turned me out of three or four situations, and prevented me from even occupying others. I next saw that if I ever expected to do well, I must govern my temper, suppress my insufferable pride, which had developed by this time into impudence, and practice obedience and respectfulness to my superiors. The disgrace of having been turned out of several situations, to the certain knowledge of my acquaintances, mortified me. To friends I explained, when opportunity afforded, that it was not my fault, but that of tyrannical masters; but no use: they had their own opinion, which was the correct one. My ill fortune had its good effect upon me. After the exercise of patience and practice of self-culture for a long time, I succeeded in obtaining another situation. When entering upon it, I made up my mind to try better conduct, and be as respectful as possible to all around me. I was able to keep my place this time, and learned that steadiness, honesty and respectfulness to superiors were indispensable to a young man's success.

"Young man," he continued, "if you wish ever to prosper in the world, you must begin by obeying the Fifth Commandment, which is: 'Honor thy father and thy mother, that thy days may be long upon the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee.' If you neglect this, take care that you come not under the curse which declares that 'The eye that mocketh at his father, and despiseth to obey his mother, the ravens of the valley shall pick it out, and the young eagles shall eat it.'"—*R. H. Craig, in N. Y. Observer.*

The Guinea-Worm.

One of the ugly parasitic worms that find a congenial home in the flesh of men and animals is the *Filaria mediensis*, popularly called the Guinea-worm. It is indigenous in certain hot countries, as in Abyssinia, Upper Egypt, Senegal and other parts of Africa, India, Persia, Central Asia and the Island of Curacoa. The only specimens that have yet been identified were impregnated females; but it is supposed that the little Tank-worms of India are the larval form of the Filaria. The adult animal is slender and cylindrical, of an opaque, milk-white color, about one-ninth of an inch in diameter and from six inches to four feet in length.

The manner in which the worm enters the human body is not known; but the probability is, that, while still very young and minute, it penetrates the skin. It is related by Carter that fifty school children in Bombay went to bathe in a certain pond, and twenty-one of the number afterward suffered from the parasite, some of them being attacked by four or five. Natives, who are in the habit of going barefoot and of frequently entering the water, are more subject to its attacks than are Europeans. After entering the body, the parasite remains imbedded in the tissue, in a more or less quiescent condition, until it has fully matured, which takes from eight weeks to two years. It then approaches the surface, creating by its presence an ulcer, which breaks spontaneously in a few days. Through the opening thus made, the worm, if undisturbed will eject its young. As two or three inches of the anterior end now protrude, the parasite can be easily drawn out by pulling gently on the end, and winding it around a small stick, or a little roll of linen. The process of extraction is a protracted one, as only a small portion of the worm can be drawn out daily. It is necessary to use great care not to tear the animal, as any part left in the flesh is apt to induce violent inflammation, fever and other injurious symptoms.

The Guinea-worm oftenest occurs in the legs or feet, although it has been found in the tongue, in the layers of the mesentery behind the liver, and under the conjunctina of the eye. It is stated by one medical authority that in 172 cases it appeared 124 times in the feet, thirty-three times in the legs, eleven times in the thighs, twice in the hands and twice elsewhere. As many as fifty worms have been reported in a single person. Sometimes the fever and pain occasioned by its presence is very severe. It has even been known to result in death. On the other hand, it occasionally induces no particularly unpleasant symptoms.

The Guinea-worm is among the pests familiar to the ancients. It has been argued that the "fiery serpents" which plagued the Israelites during their sojourn in the wilderness were none other than these parasites, which, in breaking out, cause so much heat and anguish. They are indigenous to the central and eastern portion of Arabia Petræa; and it is thought that, while traversing this district, the Israelites may have been attacked by them, and, from ignorance of the proper treatment, suffered the great mortality that is mentioned in the Scriptures as happening within the region.—*Chicago Tribune.*

—Johnny Francis, of Halifax, aged nine, is a little hero who has saved the life of a drowning boy a year his junior. A fund has been raised for him and his name has been sent to the Royal Humane Society at London.

—An Englishman, who does thorough farming, and makes it pay, says he always feeds his land before it is hungry, rests it before it is weary, and weeds it before it is foul.

—The poet Whittier has reached his sixty-ninth year, and grows more tender and grand in his manhood as age ripens his intellect.

To Worry the Liver

And injure the system generally, take blue pills and calomel. To regulate it, and endow the entire system with healthful vigor, use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Bilious invalids, which of these two recipes will you adopt? We doubt not, the latter. By so doing, you will avoid the disastrous consequences which the persistent or frequent use of mercury entails, and effectuate the desired reform in the action of the biliary gland without danger, as well as speedily and thoroughly. The Bitters invariably remedy yellowness of the complexion and whites of the eyes, pains in the right side and under the right shoulder-blade, furred tongue, high colored urine, nausea, vertigo, dyspepsia, constipation, heaviness of the head, mental despondency, and every other manifestation or accompaniment of a disordered condition of the liver. The stomach, bowels and kidneys also experience their regulating and tonic influence.

SNEEZING CATARRH, Chronic Catarrh, Ulcerative Catarrh, with all their sympathetic diseases, promptly relieved and permanently cured by SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH. It instantaneously relieves and almost invariably cures.

Sensations When Dying.

The popular ideas relative to the sufferings of persons on the point of death are undoubtedly to a certain extent erroneous. The appearance of extreme agony which is often presented under these circumstances is due to mere muscular agitation, independent of any extraordinary sensibility of the nerves of feeling. Those who die a natural death in the very last stages of existence are scarcely conscious of bodily suffering—not more than they frequently are to the attentions and solicitude of friends.

Those who die by violence or accident undoubtedly experience a degree of pain proportionate to the extent of the bodily mutilation. Hanging is doubtless an unpleasant mode of death; but few, after all, "shuffle off this mortal coil" more easily than those who are suspended by the neck. It is akin to drowning in this respect. The blood immediately seeks the head and soon deprives it of all consciousness. The efforts to inhale the air, which are kept up for sometime after the cord is attached, and which causes such violent movements of the chest and extremities, arise from the influence of the spinal marrow, whose sensibility is not so soon destroyed by the congestion of blood as that of the brain.

Persons who die by decapitation most probably suffer more, though their pain is only momentary; this is the case with those who blow out their brains. The sensation produced by a ball passing through the body would be difficult to describe by one who has never experienced it, but it is something singular in this case that those who are shot, although the "leaden messenger of death" may not have penetrated any essentially vital organ, immediately fall to the earth, apparently under an irresistible feeling of their approaching return to dust, exclaiming, as it were, involuntarily, "I am a dead man!"

A dagger wound in the heart, for the few moments which are consummated, in the ebbing of life, must occasion unutterable feelings of agony, independent of the mere sensations of pain in the parts sundered by the entrance of the blade. The rushing out of the blood, at each convulsive pulsation of the heart, must seem like the actual spectacles of the flow of life.

Those who are crushed to death may not expire instantly, unless the cranium happens to be involved in the casualty. Where the skull is not fractured there is probably an inconceivable agony for a few seconds—a flashing thought of home, friends and family, and all is over. Those who are cut into by a heavily-burdened railroad carriage, must experience some similar sensations.

If the neck is broken low down the person does not necessarily die on the instant. His situation is the most distressing of any which can be imagined. He may live and have a being for days; but he cannot move. His face may express all the passions, feelings and emotions; but beyond the motions of his breast and countenance his energies do not go. His arms are pinioned at his side; his legs are lifeless, and he essentially beholds his body in the grave, while he is yet in full possession of his faculties. The least disturbance of his position is liable to launch him at once into eternity.

In taking laudanum a person exists in a state of insensibility for a length of time, a melancholy spectacle to his friends. In poisoning from arsenic a great amount of suffering is undergone. The sensibility of the stomach is exceedingly acute when inflamed, and the effect of arsenic is to produce a fatal inflammation of the *viscus*. Prussic acid is rapid, and acts by paralyzing the brain.

In reflecting on the horrors which death presents under these different aspects of violence the mind becomes overcome with disgust. We cannot do better than turn to the contemplation of its features in the milder course of disease, where, if the mind be at ease, the final exit is made without any of those revolting exhibitions of bodily suffering.—*New Haven Register.*

The Russian Soldiery.

The army which Russia can place in the field in opposition to the forces of Turkey numbers, in its land and water strength, not less than 2,000,000 of men. This gigantic array of armed human beings would constitute the most interesting martial force of the globe. The Russian soldier, whether as an infantryman, a Cossack or a marine, is a study, and how much more a study would be the contemplation of 2,000,000 of such soldiers in one armed body!

Since the prospects threaten that the army of Russia will soon be pushed into a test of its metal by conflict with the semi-barbarous hordes of Turkey, it will not be uninteresting to consider the character of the components which would go to make up its columns. In the first place, every able-bodied man in the Russian Empire is compelled to serve for a certain length of time in the Czar's army. Every Russian is, therefore, a trained soldier, who must stand ready for marching orders whenever national emergency shall demand his service. It is this stringent military requirement of Russia which caused the immigration of the non-combatant Mennonites of that country to our own country within a few years. But besides the enforced temporary service of citizens, the Russian Government sustains a regular standing army—probably the largest in the world—and it will be this aggregation of military strength which will be turned upon Turkish soil, in case the pending war-cloud of Eastern Europe develops into an actual declaration of hostilities between the two Powers.

The regular soldier of Russia is a creature hardly meriting the honor of being called human. He is a machine—a savage automaton which steps when told to step; eats when told to eat, forms in line when told so to do, and in the same manner loads his gun, charges the enemy and dies—all under orders, severally given and mechanically obeyed. The Russian infantryman or Cossack does all things "to order:" but this will not hold true in one or two respects, for he swears and drinks whisky at all convenient opportunities, with a spontaneous fluency which can only be checked by checking his breath.

The Russian officers are more removed from the common soldiers probably than are the military officials of any other nation. They are imperious and exacting even to brutality. The soldier is taught to regard shoulder-straps as something to bow down to, and wo be it to the one who, seeing an officer coming, even from afar, bows not his head, and, with military salute, stands not abjectly until the glittering uniform has passed by! The cause of this prohibition of familiarity of army officers with the men under them is readily explained when it is known that the Russian officers are selected from the nobility, and are expected to hold the soldiers to a point of reverence which will preclude even the possibility of disobedience to an order on the field of battle—a place where the officers are empowered to push their phalanxes into bloody contest even at the point of the sword. Such is Russian military discipline.

The Russian army has within a year been entirely reorganized. The old system of placing the men miscellaneously together, regardless of the districts from which they came, has been done away with, and, as a rule, those born in the same localities are now placed in the same companies and battalions. It is believed that this arrangement fosters patriotism and makes better soldiers.

In the field forces of Russia there are found infantry, artillery and cavalry, as in other armies, but the armament differs in that some of the divisions still use long spears and shields, as in olden times. In battle these ancient implements are made most effective, since the men who carry them become almost demoniacal in their savage fury when pressed against the foe by their heartless commanders. With an army of the character described locked in desperate struggles with such forces as it will have to encounter in the march against the followers of Mohammed, what tales of bloody horror would come up from the battle-grounds!—*Chicago Journal.*

A Workingmen's Co-Operative Society.

The concentration of population in the manufacturing districts of England is past belief till one has seen some such a center as Leeds. Here the British workman may be seen at his best and at his worst. His liberal patronage of the gin-shop, and his love for the gentle bull-pup, have been a fertile theme for official pens. It is more agreeable to report what he has done to help himself, to organize his idle shillings into a federal union of dividends and to teach himself and children sobriety and thrift.

Here is a tangible expression of Yorkshire common sense—a handsome four-story block of stores, splendid in plate glass, carved stonework, and architectural display—the stores of the "Leeds Industrial Co-operative Society, Limited," Albion street, Leeds. It may be Saturday afternoon—a half holiday in the mills—and the streets swarm with work-people of every age and condition. Albion street is none too wide for the traffic that pours along its sidewalks and roadway, and gathers about the open doors of the "Leeds Industrial," actually struggling in and out, and pressing thickly up to the counters. One door leads to a grocery store, the next to a drapery store, another door leads up-stairs to the house-furnishing ware-rooms, the out-fitting department, and the boot and shoe store. There is no display in the windows (after the co-operative manner), and we may follow the multitude inside to watch the active trade. Plain, hard-working people, perhaps grimy from their toil, they press up to the counters, cash in hand, ready to buy. The salesmen have evidently prepared for a good demand, and the staple goods, already put up in convenient packages, are piled in enormous heaps on the counters. They deal out the bundles with wonderful speed, take the money, make a note in a sales-book, tear off the voucher (or half-leaf), and give it with the change to the customer. Each one takes his or her goods, and moves away as quickly as possible to make room for others. Near the door, in a tiny office, such as is sometimes used for the cashier in American stores, sits a young girl. Each one presents the fly-leaf to her, and receives a tin or brass token representing the amount of the purchase. This is the evidence of trade at the society's stores, and will be a guide in estimating the allocation of profits next dividend day. For every bag of flour the member may buy he will receive back a bonus or dividend of two shillings and sixpence. On all other goods the bonus will be two shillings and twopence in every pound these tokens represent. This is the key to this active trade; this explains this eagerness to buy; this is the "excuse for being" that the society can show.

The shops seem to be equal to the best of their class in London or New York. The stock is very large, of apparently the best quality, and is admirably put up, ready for immediate sale. Going up-stairs, we find the building blockaded with people intent on trade. A woman coming down-stairs, her three boys making much clatter with their new wooden shoes, brushes past a man with a wicker baby-carriage under one arm and a mop broom under the other. There is plenty of roughness, broad Yorkshire dialect, toil-stained clothing, and good English push and scramble; every man for himself; but, with all, there is a feeling for order and honest good-nature. Above-stairs, there are halls and corridors packed from floor to ceiling with boots and shoes, brushes, kitchen-ware, household goods, and ready-made clothing. The people swarm into every nook and corner, besiege the salesmen, and drive a lively trade. These busy shoppers and anxious buyers are the members of the Leeds Industrial—a few of the 16,000 share-holders, the legal owners of this building, the thirty branch stores, the shoe manufactory and the great flour-mill at Marshall street in the Holbeck district. Every man and woman of this company has five or more shares in the society, or has paid down good shillings to let them earn the shares. Each one of these people participated in that handsome dividend of £16,506 17s. 8d. that was paid last quarter day. That is more than two pounds a year apiece, or two shillings and a trifle over in every 240 pennies they spent at the stores, besides the interest at five per cent. a year on their share capital of £122,332 17s. 11½d.—*Charles Barnard, in Scribner for December.*

No More Fooling.

A woman named Hastings, living near the House of Correction, came down town yesterday in search of her husband, and finding him hanging round the postoffice, waiting for "latest returns," she collared him and called out:

"I want you up home.'

"Not yet, my dear; I want to hear the result," he replied.

"You come along home!" she repeated. "I want to see this thing decided as much as you do, but we are out of wood, flour, meat and potatoes, and we've got to eat whether this country ever has a President or not."

"I'll come up this evening after I hear the result," he protested.

"The result can be learned right here, Peter Hastings!" she chuckled, catching him by the collar. "Now you trot, or I'll double you right up before this crowd!"

"Lemme hear from Louisiana—only from Louisiana!" he pleaded.

"You'll hear from me!" she howled, giving him a shake, and, seeing that she was backed by the crowd, he meekly followed her away.—*Detroit Free Press.*

TENNESSEE has 226 convicts at work on the Cincinnati Southern Railroad.

HOME, FARM AND GARDEN.

—The *Prairie Farmer* names cottonwood, soft maple and white elm, if you want shade quickly at the expense of some other things; and black walnut, white ash and sugar maple, if you can wait a little to get something valuable for timber.

—To remove finger-marks from rosewood furniture take equal parts of turpentine, sweet oil, and rain water, put them in a bottle, shake them thoroughly, and rub on the furniture with a soft cloth, and polish with a dry cloth, it will remove all finger marks, scratches, etc.

—Plain Pudding.—One teacupful of tapioca soaked over night in three pints of water; in the morning pare and core six nice apples and put them into the tapioca and water, with two teacups of sugar, and bake until the apples are soft. To be eaten cold with cream; or milk will do.

—To cook carrots by German rule, scrape and cut your carrots after they are well washed, put them into a pot in which a cooking spoon of suet or butter has been melted, then pour on a cup of water, add a pinch of salt and a lump of sugar. After they are stewed soft brown a spoon or two of flour in butter and pour it over the carrots and let them stew awhile.

—Silver. Cake.—One cup of white sugar, six tablespoonfuls of melted butter, one-half cup of sweet milk, the whites of three eggs beaten to a foam, one-half teaspoonful of soda, one teaspoonful of cream of tartar, one and one-half cups of flour, and flavor with lemon, or anything liked. This makes one loaf. Gold cake is made exactly the same, except use the yelks of three eggs instead of the whites.

—To mend rubber boots, if it is a crack, sew it together with a few carpet stitches; if a hole, fasten a piece of cloth or rubber over it, and with a cement made by dissolving some bits of rubber (part of some old rubber shoe) in spirits of turpentine till the mixture is thick enough to spread with a brush. If kept in a warm place it will dissolve in a week. Apply a second or third coat, drying each separately.—*Exchange.*

THE *Scientific Farmer* says: The amount of good done by chickens among fruit trees can hardly be estimated. We completely conquered the canker worm in an orchard of 100 trees, in two years' time, by colonizing a flock of fifty chickens or so in the midst of the lot, not to mention the ceaseless missionary work undertaken by the biddies in the surrounding gardens and fields. We always preserve all the birds, too, not begrudging them a few cherries and berries.

—Tipsy Pudding.—One cup of sugar, one cup of sour cream, one egg, one teaspoonful of saleratus, and flavor with lemon; mix soft, bake in a long tin, having it an inch thick, and when done turn on a cloth, cut in squares of about three inches, split open and spread with raspberry jelly, then put them together again and place them in a dish. Take a pint of sweet milk, set in a kettle to scald; beat the yelks of two eggs with a cup of sugar, flavor with lemon, and pour it in the dish; then take the whites of the eggs and make a frosting, pour over it and place bits of jelly over it.—*Household.*

—Charlotte Russe Pudding.—Heat one and one-half pints of milk to near boiling, by putting it into a two-quart tin pail, after which set the pail into an iron kettle half full of boiling water, with a little board at the bottom of the kettle, to prevent the pail from touching the bottom, stir into the milk the yelks of four eggs, one-half tablespoonful of corn starch, first dissolved in a little cold milk, one-half cup of sugar, flavor with vanilla and let the whole thicken about as thick as custard, then lay slices of sponge cake into a deep pudding dish and pour over it the custard, and when cool, add to the top a nice frosting made of the whites of four eggs and one-half cup of powdered sugar; after beating the egg to a stiff froth, then add the sugar, and after well heating it, spread over the pudding and put it into the oven and brown lightly.

Fall Plowing for the Cutworm.

I have been somewhat interested in reading different articles on the subject of fall plowing that have been published in several periodicals during the past few years, and in the meantime have profited from others' experience.

A year ago last fall I had a piece of land that I wished to plant to corn the following season. It had been down to grass for three years, the clover having been killed out the spring after it was seeded. The June grass came in that, with the red top formed a stiff sward. Some years before I had tried corn on the same field under similar circumstances, by plowing as early in the spring as the weather would admit; but each time the cutworm would destroy the first planting, making it necessary to plant the second time about the first of June, which is too late for this climate. This time, in hopes of holding these dread destroyers in check, I plowed my land in October. You will remember that it was a very dry fall, and when I finished plowing the whole field resembled a bed of dry ashes.

The next spring proved to be a very late one to most farmers, but for me it did very well. The water passed from the surface of the ground very rapidly, and ere my neighbors could plow at all I could cultivate my piece with good effect. The results were that I had no trouble in planting early; my crop did not suffer from the drouth, which was very severe in this part of the State last season; while the cutworm scarcely made itself manifest by the destruction of a single hill. I might name many other advantages to be derived from fall plowing, but I have only time to consider the one—the cut worm destruction.

There seems to be two theories as to how fall plowing proves a remedy for this pest. Some hold that the larva is turned to the surface, where it is left exposed to a temperature sufficient for its destruction. Now a portion of this statement I admit as a fact, for there must be a general resurrection, but when unprotected larva can survive a temperature of thirty degrees, as I know they can, we may be slow to credit the freezing method of destruction. I am, however, ready to believe that there is no more sure way to ward off cutworm injuries than to thus enter into partnership with the birds, in which it is our part of the task to plow the land early in the fall, so that bluebird, robin and blackbird may have a cutworm feast before leaving for a more genial climate. Deep harrowing or cultivating, as early in the spring as the season will admit, will insure a Thanksgiving repast of the same nature. I feel very sure that from this cause alone would originate the unquestionable fact that fall plowing is an advantage.

Our early spring birds being much put to it for sufficient food for themselves and brood, will, with this opportunity, become chief abettors in cutworm destruction. That the three birds above-named do merit the loudest praise for such valuable service we all have personal proof.

Another way of remedy is to dig them from the hill; but this seems too tedious to be practiced, except in the garden. As this plan implies a loss of at least one stock for each larva, it is very prudent planting to practice the advice of the poet: "Two for the blackbird, two for the crow, two for the cutworm and four to grow."—*A. A. Crane, in Grand Ledge (Mich.) Independent.*

Covering Strawberries.

It is hardly necessary to inform our readers that all strawberries, no matter how hardy they are reported to be, winter better by being covered before the severe weather of winter fairly sets in, or even afterward, if before the first thaw. Evergreen branches have one important advantage—they may be put on before winter begins, without any danger of smothering the green plants. We have found a very thin covering, if only enough to hide the ground below, of decided benefit, the plants coming out a fresh bright green when the evergreens are taken off in spring, instead of the dull green or brown when exposed. The crop is earlier, the plants beginning to grow vigorously at the first warm weather. The evergreen branches may be placed in regular, even lines, lapping like shingles, the branches lengthwise with the rows, giving the beds a positively ornamental appearance, instead of the rough look caused by the use of straw, litter or coarse manure. On large plantations evergreens cannot often be used to advantage, and straw must be employed, in which case rye straw is best, on account of its stiffness, while soft, flexible straw, as of oats, is objectionable, as it settles compactly when wet, and tends to smother the plants. Even corn-stalks effect, a valuable service, if spread so thinly that half the surface is bare, by shielding from sun and wind, and holding the surface snow. In providing any kind of covering, it must be borne in mind that a green growth of leaves, like those of the strawberry, are easily injured by smothering; and that whatever protection is employed, it must be pervious to air. Farmers understand this, as applied to green wheat plants, which are killed by deep drifts of snow. This precaution is not so necessary in case of shrubs which have dropped their leaves, or of herbaceous perennials or bulbs, the leaves and stems of which die down before winter.

Country residents often have a number of evergreen trees planted about their dwellings, that are either extending their limbs too far and interfering with other growth, or else becoming distorted, as they increase in size. Cutting off portions of these limbs at a fork (so as not to leave a dead stump) will improve them, and afford a quantity of "brush," which is just the thing for the strawberry beds. Evergreen screens often receive more or less cutting back, in which case an abundant supply of protecting material may be obtained.—*Country Gentleman.*

Beware of Dust.

The injuries done by dust are among the most serious to which mechanics and operatives are subjected. Wherever filings and fine particles of any kind are produced, it is very important to prevent their introduction into the lungs; even an occasional exposure may do harm, and one continued for months and years will certainly produce fatal results.

Dr. B. W. Richardson, of London, after several experiments with inhaling air through cotton, layers of crape, etc., informs us that he finds the best arrangement to be a number of feathers arranged around the outside of a perforated breathing-tube of convenient size, so as to closely cover all the perforations; by breathing through the tube the feathers are drawn down to the perforations by inspiration, and by expiration they are lifted from the openings, and all the intercepted dust is blown off. The latter makes the arrangement with cotton or crape objectionable, as their pores are soon filled with the dust as well as the moisture exhaled by the breath. The tube is attached to an arrangement which allows it to be put on and taken off as easily as a pair of spectacles.

A natural protection against breathing dust is also afforded to most males of the Caucasian race in the beard and hairs around the mouth. These should not be removed by any persons exposed to a dusty atmosphere, who, therefore, do a very unwise thing if they indulge in the vice of shaving, which is nothing less than an attempt to improve upon nature's protective provisions. Three evils result from this practice: 1st. Stimulating the continual growth of the hair, which will become slow, and finally cease if not interfered with, while this stimulated growth is a steady, unnecessary drain on the powers of the vital system. 2d. The removal of a natural protection against cold from a place where this protection is more needed than is generally supposed. 3d. The removal of a dust protector, above referred to. Men inclined to pulmonary consumption should especially guard against shaving, and let their beards grow as nature intended, only curtailing a little when they become inconveniently long.

Another natural protection against dust may be secured by accustoming oneself to breathing exclusively through the nose, and only through the mouth when speaking.—*American Manufacturer.*

A Sign-Carrier's Luck.

John Weeks, for some time a laborer in Greenwood Cemetery, and latterly a sign-carrier for a hatter's firm on Park Row, has been blessed with an extraordinary streak of good fortune. He first suffered by breaking his leg in the cemetery, and was conveyed to the King's County Hospital, where he remained four months. After coming out he procured employment as a sign-carrier or advertisement toter, earning the sum of seven dollars per week. He continued in this occupation more than two years. Every one whose business has led him through Park Row must have seen him. He was a man of medium height, with gray mustache and a stolid, resolute face. A few months ago he received a letter from Mississippi informing him of the decease of a wealthy bachelor uncle, who bequeathed to him property consisting of real estate and bonds and stocks to the value of $60,000. He immediately returned to his former home, secured possession of the property, and yesterday he was on a business visit to New York, and he thought he would drop in and see his old employer. Mr. Day congratulated him on his good fortune, and told him he felt almost as proud as he would if the money had been left to him. He bought a new hat and departed.—*N. Y. Express.*

—The trousseau of Miss May, who is to marry James Gordon Bennett, has arrived from Europe, where it was collected at an expense of $20,000, according to the gossips. It is said to be the most elaborate and beautiful ever prepared for an American lady.

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A. N. K. S. S. 588—K.

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Local Matters.

—The Band of Hope will give a festival at Good Templars' Hall next Tuesday evening. Give them a lift.

—*Harper's Weekly's* description of the Democratic wolf, gaunt and hungry, can't be beat. It is a mere skeleton, one foot on the rag baby, Uncle Sam having charge of the U. S. Treasury.

—The Methodists, Presbyterians, and Baptists will hold union Thanksgiving services this year at the Methodist Church. Rev. John M. Richmond will preach the sermon. Services will also, as usual, be held at St. Luke's Church, and a sermon may be expected from the rector, Rev. John A. Wilson.

—Mr. Duncan McLellan, a Sabbath school missionary in the Northern part of our State, will give one of his interesting entertainments with Marcy's Sciopticon, at the Presbyterian Church, next Tuesday evening. Views of the Centennial Exhibition, as well as of places of interest in Washington, New York, and other American cities; California, and other American scenery; London, Paris, and other European points of interest; Egypt and the Holy Land, will be presented, accompanied by appropriate explanations. The proceeds will be used in the purchase of books for the S. S. Library.

—A Council of Congregationalists was held in Augusta, Nov. 14th, for the purpose of examining and ordaining to the Gospel ministry Mr. N. D. Lanphear, a late graduate of Oberlin Theological Seminary. The examination was conducted by the Moderator (Rev. D. E. Hathaway, of Chelsea), and was fully sustained by the candidate. Ordination exercises were as follows:

Opening prayer, Rev. W. H. Osborne.

Reading Scripture, Rev. W. H. Osborne.

Sermon, Prof. J. L. Daniels; text, Romans 1: 16.

Ordaining prayer, Rev. W. B. Williams.

Charge to Candidate, Rev. W. B. Williams.

Right-Hand of Fellowship, Rev. W. H. Osborne.

Charge to the People, Rev. D. E. Hathaway.

Benediction by Candidate.

—The installation of the new pastor of the Presbyterian Church occurred last Tuesday evening. The weather was anything but agreeable, yet the large audience room was filled soon after seven o'clock, and extra seats had to be placed in the aisles to accommodate the people. The services commenced with a finely-executed piece of music by the choir. Rev. O. J. Perrin, pastor of the Methodist Church, read a portion of the fifth chapter of St. Matthew's Gospel. Prayer was offered by Rev. J. S. Boyden, of the Baptist Church. Rev. Robert J. Laidlaw, pastor of the Jefferson Avenue Presbyterian Church, Detroit, then preached the installation sermon. His ideas in regard to the most effective manner of preaching, the essential points to be presented by the preacher, etc., were apt and timely. He earnestly advocated the preaching of the Gospel in all its simplicity and purity. In former years and centuries it had not been thus preached. Strange doctrinal points, side issues, and trivial, useless points were dwelt upon, and the old, simple story of Jesus and His love was neglected; in fact, the Gospel was mispreached. He believed that we were now living, however, in a time when the truths of the Bible were preached in more simplicity and clearness than at any time since Christ dwelt upon the earth. Mr. L. closed by saying that the Presbyterian Church of Ypsilanti had had the Gospel preached faithfully to them in years past, and he assured the members that under Mr. Richmond's pastorate the Church would still continue to be richly blessed in this respect. The Moderator of the Detroit Presbytery, Dr. Duffield, then propounded the customary questions to Rev. Mr. Richmond and the Church, and, they being properly responded to, he officially announced the union completed between pastor and people. Rev. Dr. Pierson, of the Fort Street Presbyterian Church, Detroit, then gave the charge to the pastor. His remarks were pertinent, pointed, and admirable, and were listened to with great pleasure and satisfaction by the entire audience. In this brief report we cannot do justice to him. So much kind counsel, and so many sensible, *original* ideas in reference to the varied duties of a minister, one would scarcely think could be crowded in the brief space of twenty minutes. Dr. Pierson's remarks will long be remembered by all who listened to them. Rev. Mr. Tindall, of Flint, then gave his charge to the people. Very appropriate it was that one who, for twelve years, had himself been pastor of the Church, should now speak to the people (as a disinterested party) of their duties to their new pastor, and to Christ's kingdom. He held that upon the people, even more than upon a faithful pastor, rests the responsibility of successfully carrying forward the Master's work. Pastor and Church should be equally zealous in every good word and work. If the ex-pastor's advice is heeded (as we trust it will be), the Presbyterian Church will be *a power for good* in this community. The regular services were then brought to a close with prayer by Dr. Duffield. A splendid supper was then served in the basement. This part of the evening's programme, like the preceding portion in the room above, was a success in every respect. There was a choice variety of good things provided—"enough and to spare." Everyone was in good spirits. The pastor and his wife were for a good hour busily engaged in hand-shaking, receiving congratulations, etc. Thus pleasantly the evening passed away.

—The following table shows the entire vote of Washtenaw county for Governor for six successive terms:

	Rep.	Dem.	Total.	Majority.
1866	3,914	3,688	7,602	226 Rep.
1868	4,463	4,496	8,959	33 Dem.
1870	8,570	8,789	7,359	219 Dem.
1872	4,106	3,029	7,135	1,077 Rep.
1874	3,503	4,068	7,571	565 Dem.
1876	4,542	5,150	9,688	608 Dem.

—*Ann Arbor Courier.*

—Bro. Pond makes an exception to our excellent crew up salt river. It is said that among the multiplicity of rules in the Greek language, there is only one without an exception. Seldom a family without one black sheep; a church without a Judas. But when you decry such men as Grant and Chandler, true to the nation, to justice, and right, you show an unpardonable partisan prejudice. But don't be too hard on neighbor Beal.

Michigan Central Railroad.

Time Table, Nov. 26, '76.

GOING EAST.

	Mail.	Day Express.	Kal. Accom.	Atlantic Express.	Night Express.
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Chicago.....Lv.	5 00	8 30	4 00	5 15	9 00
Michigan City	7 32	10 40	6 30	7 40	11 15
New Buffalo	7 55	11 00	6 55	7 59	11 40
		P. M.			A. M.
Niles	9 00	11 52	8 20	8 55	12 35
Kalamazoo	10 45	1 16	10 10	10 25	2 17
Battle Creek	11 45	2 00		11 10	3 15
	P. M.				
Marshall	12 45	2 20		11 35	3 49
Albion	1 14	3 02	G.R. Ex.	11 59	4 07
				A. M.	
Jackson.....Ar.		3 40	A. M.	12 45	4 55
Jackson.....Lv.	2 15				
Chelsea	3 10	4 23		1 36	5 50
Dexter	3 25	4 37		1 50	6 09
Ann Arbor	3 52	4 55		2 10	6 28
Ypsilanti	4 15	5 10		2 27	6 48
Wayne Junction	4 43	5 29		2 48	7 10
G. T. Junction	5 30	6 00		3 20	7 55
Detroit.....Ar.	5 45	6 15		3 35	8 10

GOING WEST.

	Mail	Day Express.	Jackson Express.	Evening Express.	Pacific Express.
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Detroit.....Lv.	7 00	9 40	4 20	6 05	10 15
G. T. Junction	7 15	9 55	4 35	6 20	10 35
Wayne Junction	7 57	10 24	5 18	6 57	11 03
Ypsilanti	8 34	10 46	5 50	7 25	11 25
Ann Arbor	8 56	11 02	6 12	7 45	11 39
Dexter	9 20	11 21	6 38	8 23	11 59
Chelsea	9 43	11 35	6 58	8 40	12 14
		P. M.			A. M.
Jackson.....Ar.			8 00	9 30	1 00
Jackson.....Lv.	10 45	12 20			
	P. M.		*Kal. Ac'n.		
Marshall	12 25	1 35		11 06	2 03
Battle Creek	12 52	2 22		11 36	2 30
			A. M.	A. M.	
Kalamazoo	1 55	3 09	4 00	12 36	3 20
Niles	3 55	4 51	6 10	2 36	5 20
Michigan City	5 25	6 10	7 54	4 10	6 40
Chicago.....Ar.	8 00	8 30	10 25	6 55	9 00

*Sunday excepted. ‡Saturday and Sunday excepted. †Daily.

H. B. LEDYARD.
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HENRY C. WENTWORTH, Gen'l. Pass. and Ticket Agt., Chicago.

Detroit, Hillsdale & South-Western Railroad.

ARRIVE AT YPSILANTI.

Mail..... 5:05 P. M.
Express..... 8:30 A. M.

LEAVE YPSILANTI.

Express,..... 7:30 P. M.
Mail..... 8:35 A. M.

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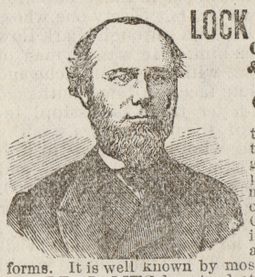

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1876.

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Ypsilanti, Sept. 1st, 1876. 634

Geo. M. Savage & Bro.'s Column.

661-664

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August 10, 1876.

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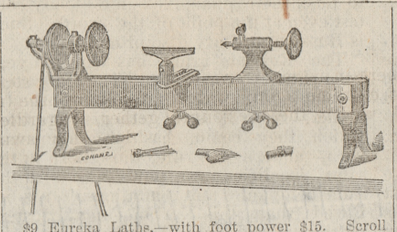

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Dear Dr. Moses—I am glad to say that my son, 17 years of age, who has been from his infancy a bad stammerer, now speaks and reads fluently. He seems to have been almost instantaneously relieved by your treatment. I trust that others who are afflicted with impediment of speech will avail themselves of your skill while you are in this region.

Yours, sincerely, ZACHARY EDDY, Pastor First Congregational Church. Detroit, October 20, 1876.

This is to certify that Dr. N. A. Moses has cured my brother, C. H. Johnston, of stammering in three lessons and I cheerfully recommend him to all thus afflicted. I am perfectly satisfied that the Doctor can cure the very hardest of cases. CYRUS JOHNSTON. Butler Block, Detroit, Mich., Nov. 4th.

I hereby certify that Dr. N. A. Moses has cured my daughter of stammering, and I take great pleasure in recommending his system of cure to all who are afflicted with that distressing malady. GEO. HANLEY, November 1, 1876. 67 Columbia St. East.

References—G. P. Andrews, M. D., 125 Fort St. west; Booth & Root, prop's Howard House.

Dr. N. A. Moses' office, 103 Congress street west, Detroit, Mich.

Brick Yards, —AND— Meat Market —ON— Cross Street.

HEADQUARTERS AT THE DEPOT,

Opposite Farmers' Store

Chas. McCormick.

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MORTGAGE SALE.

By a mortgage bearing date the eighteenth day of August, in the year eighteen hundred seventy-three, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Washtenaw, State of Michigan, on the twenty-second day of August, A. D., 1873, at 10 o'clock and 15 minutes A. M., in Liber 44 of mortgages, on page 443, Nathan White and Cornelia White duly mortgaged to Josephine C. Johnson "All that part of lot sixty-five in Harriet W. Larzelere's addition to the city of Ypsilanti, Michigan, commencing at the northeast corner of said lot, running thence west ten rods, thence south eight rods and seven links, thence east ten rods, thence north to the place of beginning." The amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is Five hundred and eighty dollars and sixty cents, besides an attorney fee of twenty-five dollars stipulated in said mortgage. Default having occurred in the conditions of said mortgage, by which the power of sale therein contained has become operative, and the said mortgagee having duly elected to treat and claim the whole sum secured by said mortgage with the interest thereon to be due and payable immediately, of which the said mortgagors have had due notice, therefore: Notice is hereby given that the said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the said mortgaged premises, at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the south door of the Court House, in the City of Ann Arbor, in said County, on the twenty-first day of February, A. D., 1877, at twelve o'clock at noon.

Dated November 25th, 1876.

JOSEPHINE C. JOHNSON, Mortgagee.
THOS. NINDE, Attorney 663-675

PROBATE ORDER.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, ss.

At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, on Monday, the twentieth day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.

Present, Noah W. Cheever, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Deborah Jackson, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of William H. Phillips, Administrator, praying that he may be licensed to sell the real estate whereof said deceased died seized.

Thereupon it is ordered, That Thursday, the twenty-eighth day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the YPSILANTI COMMERCIAL, a newspaper, printed and circulating in said County, four successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

NOAH W. CHEEVER, Judge of Probate.

A true copy. 663-667

PROBATE ORDER.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw ss.

At a session of the Probate Court for the county of Washthnaw, holden at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, on Saturday, the eighteenth day of November in the year one thousand, eight hundred and seventy-six.

Present, NOAH W. CHEEVER, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Phebe Downer, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Berthena Davis and others, praying that an Administrator on the estate of said deceased may be appointed.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the eighteenth day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the YPSILANTI COMMERCIAL, a newspaper printed and circulated in aaid county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

NOAH W. CHEEVER, Judge of Probate.

(A true copy.) 668-666

MRS. MINERVA BACON!

Has just returned from the East with an elegant and well-selected stock of

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS.

I am receiving, daily, all the novelties of the season, and will therefore not have a formal opening on a certain day, each day being an opening of itself. I wish my friends to understand that I come out with no deceiving advertisements of my goods and prices, and to state that I will treat my customers fairly and honorably, as I would desire to be done by. As I desire to make only a reasonable profit, my prices will be found to be lower than any other store in the county. A cordial invitation in extended to ladies, in city or country, to give me a call at any time.

Yours with much respect, MRS. MINERVA BACON.

Store at the Depot, south side of Cross Street. 655

PROBATE ORDER.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss.

At a session of the Probate Court for the county of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office, in the city of Ann Arbor, on Friday, the twenty-seventh day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.

Present, Noah W. Cheever, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Emily M. Douglass, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Robert E. Douglass, praying that a certain instrument now on file in this court, purporting to be the last Will and Testament of said deceased, may be admitted to probate, and that he may be appointed executor thereof.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the fourth day of December next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the devisees, legatees, and heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the city of Ann Arbor, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the YPSILANTI COMMERCIAL, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

NOAH W. CHEEVER, Judge of Probate.

(A true copy.) 660-663

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the conditions of a certain Mortgage, bearing date the third day of August, A. D. 1871, and executed by Edward P. Walsh and Mary A. Walsh of the city of Ypsilanti, county of Washtenaw and state of Michigan to Charles Tuller, of the township of Canton, Wayne county, Michigan, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds of the said county of Washtenaw, in Liber 44 of Mortgages, on page 745, on the 7th day of August, A. D. 1871, at 9½ o'clock, A. M., on which said Mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, the sum of five hundred and fifty-three dollars and seventy-five cents, principal and interest, besides a reasonable Attorney fee of twenty-five dollars; and no suit or proceeding having been instituted at law to recover the same, or any part thereof; Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that, to satisfy the amount claimed to be due as aforesaid, and the legal costs of sale, and in pursuance of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the premises described in, and covered by said mortgage, to wit: Commencing on the West line of Washington street in the city of Ypsilanti, Washtenaw county, Michigan, and at the center of the East line of lot number 43 in H. W. Larzaleer's addition to the villiage (now city) of Ypsilanti, Michigan, running thence south on the west line of Washington street four rods and four feet, thence westerly parallel with the north line of said lot 43, ten rods, thence north four rods and four feet, thence easterly, parallel with the said north line of lot 43, ten rods to place of beginning, will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder at the south door of the Court House in the city of Ann Arbor (that being the building in which the Circuit Court for the county of Washtenaw is held) on the 12th day of December, A. D. 1876, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day.

Dated September 16th, 1876.

CHARLES TULLER, Mortgagee. EDWARD P. ALLEN, Attorney for Mortgagee. 652

PROBATE ORDER.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss.

At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, on Friday, the tenth day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six

Present, Noah W. Cheever, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of C. Loyal Tuttle, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Joseph K. Tuttle, administrator, with the will anexed praying that he may be licensed to sell the real estate whereof said deceased died seized.

Thereupon it is ordered, That Tuesday, the nineteenth day of December next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the devisees, legatees, and heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the YPSILANTI COMMERCIAL, a newspaper printed and circulated in said County, four successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

NOAH W. CHEEVER, Judge of Probate.

A true copy. 662-666

PROBATE ORDER.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss.

At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, on Wednesday, the fifteenth day of November in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy six.

Present, Noah W. Cheever, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Olive Hall, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified of Oliver E. Thompson, executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, praying for an assignment of the residue of the estate of said deceased.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Friday, the fifteenth day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for examining and allowing such account, and that the devisees, legatees and heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, in said County, and show cause if any there be why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said account, and the hearing thereof by causing a copy of this order to be published in the YPSILANTI COMMERCIAL a newspaper printed and circulating in said County, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

NOAH W. CHEEVER, Judge of Probate.

A true copy. 662-665

PROBATE ORDER.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, ss.

At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office, In the City of Ann Arbor, on Wednesday, the fifteenth day November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy six.

Present, Noah W. Cheever, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of George S. Capwell, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Philena P. Capwell, praying that an administrator on the estate of said deceased may be appointed.

Thereupon it is ordered, That Friday, the fifteenth day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the YPSILANTI COMMERCIAL, a newspaper, printed and circulating in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

NOAH W. CHEEVER, Judge of Probate.

A true copy. 662-665